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**Dean Schlegel & Madonna
Spawn Love Child;
Sean Shocked and Outraged**



Price — Cheap!!!

March 26, 1986

MARCUS FAILS BIGFOOT BABY

***Law Review Office Site of Black Mass — Supreme Court Rulings
Read Backwards — High Priestess Flees; Goats Saved by Freeman
and Mensch — Attempt to Conjure H's in Family Law Backfires
Brimstone Scented F's Hurlled from 5th Floor — Pandemonium!!!***

**Buffalo Model Finishes
Dead Last in Miss USA
Pageant — UB Stunned**

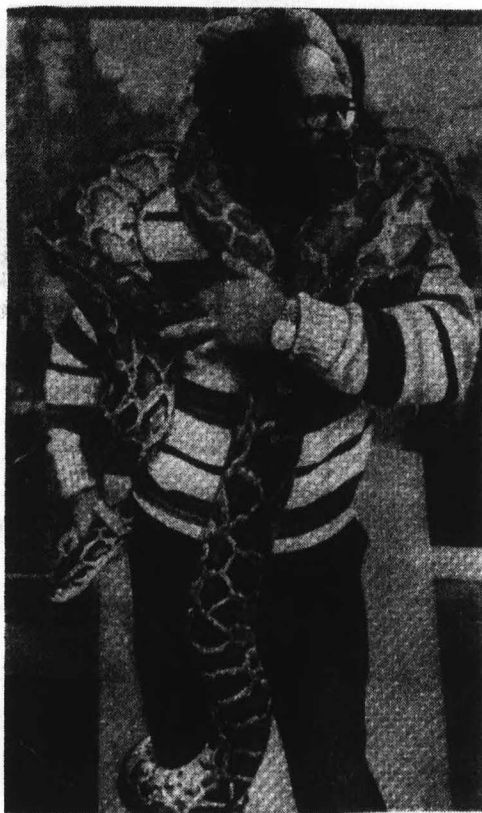
**Jimmy Hoffa Found In
O'Brian Basement...and
3rd Floor...and 4th Floor**

**Blood Stains Found on
Elevator Floors — Stigmata
Epidemic Blamed**

**A & R Bursts Into Flames
Spontaneous Combustion!**

**Hoodman Returns
Curses Vendacard**

**Linda Evans to Speak
at Commencement,
Marries Tom Headrick**



Al Freeman — Lizard King

**Imelda Seen at Mall;
Shoe Stores Empty**

**20 Crim Law Books
Found in Dryers of
Ellicott Complex**

**Termite Man Eats
Library Shelves**

**IRS Demands Audit —
Del Cotto Runs Amok**

**Dean Search Goes
to South America,
Expresses Doubt:
Is Mengele Dead?**

**Alien Baby Born
on Sixth Floor**



Ms. Mensch's hand crocheted Afghan

Law School to Move to Legal Ghetto

by "Peeps" Scribner

The Trustees of the State University of New York today announced that the SUNY at Buffalo Law School will move downtown next fall. In a statement released in Albany, the Trustees acknowledged that a desire to segregate the Law School from the rest of the University was a prime consideration.

The Trustees quoted extensively from a recent sociological study by UB Law Professor Chrales Mewing entitled "Buf-falonic Modelism and the Law," which noted that forced commingling of law students and normal students appears to be a "failed social experiment" based upon "outdated social science theory." The Mewing study also reported that the pre-1954 custom of isolating law students among their own kind in a "Center City Professionally Oriented Ambience Area," more commonly known as a legal ghetto, inculcated a "significantly higher degree of valuable upper middle-class consciousness and self esteem in an otherwise overly modest profession."

The Trustees also noted that

a move to a more prestigious address may help out a bit with the Gourman Report.

Attempts to secure comments on the pending move downtown from the office of Temporary Part-Time Provisional Acting Dean John Begal were unsuccessful. But this reporter was able to locate the Momentary Standby, Would-Be Dean Pro Tem as he walked up and down Bailey Avenue with a sandwich sign reading "Academic Administrator Wanted — No Experience Necessary — Good Pay, Easy Hours."

"What the hell do I know?" Begal was quoted as he passed out his handbills. "I only work here, for crying out loud, you think anyone tells me anything?" the Substitute Placeholder Interim Pretending To Be Dean For The Time Being Until Somebody Better Comes Along griped, apparently to himself. "I never wanted this stupid job anyway. How was I suppose to know that nobody else wanted it either? I'm no mindreader..." The Emergency Caretaker Non-Permanent Soon To Be Replaced Here Today and Gone Tomorrow

row Ephemeral Interloper Lane Duck Administrator then wandered away to stick more of his flyers onto the windshields of parked cars.

Meanwhile, a press release by UB President and Resident All Around Nice Guy Stephen Simple state how "delighted" he was that this "occasionally delicate" situation has been resolved "in everybody's best interest."

But a follow-up statement from University Provost Generalissimo William Grindemup stated "Ha! Good Riddance! Now maybe you'll leave me alone so that I can get some work done! Every time I turned around it's 'when are we gonna get a Dean, when are we gonna

get a Dean?' Well, let me tell you, Buster, you'll get a Dean when I am good and ready to give you a Dean, so there! And stop hassling me about the leaky roof!"

The Trustees specifically stated that the impending move downtown was not influenced by the year long campaign of academic terror waged by the Parlor Liberation Battalion, also known as the Parlorists. But the clandestine organization claimed major responsibility for the relocation. This reporter was allowed a secret meeting with a hooded Parlorist spokesman behind the basement lockers of what the group repeatedly refers to as the "so called law school."

"This is a great day for our cause," said the masked representative. "We've of course been saying for years that due to infiltration by sub-human undergraduate juveniles, not to mention the lack of parking, that this 'so called law school' had to be liberated from Amherst." The organization also disputes charges by Public Safety Officials and the FBI that Parlorists have brutally annoyed at least 274 undergraduates.

"Sure, we've annoyed a few who have gotten out of hand. But everytime an O'Brian locker door is slammed, every time a Physics book is accidentally knocked over in the law library,

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Scout Council Blows It, Still No Den Mother

by Duane Barnes

The following is a transcript of the meeting of the Den Mother Search Committee of the Amherst Cub Scout Council. The meeting took place over coffee on March 14, 1986. The members of the committee are: P.T. Palsgraf, distinguished lecturer in law at the State University; K.C. Fulcrum, distinguished lecturer in engineering at the State University; and C.M. Planari, distinguished lecturer in biology at the State University. The State University is a distinguished school. The coffee was instant.

Planari — Does the committee want to re-discuss Penny Percival from Providence Avenue?

Palsgraf — Well, as I said last time, there is no question about her ability to toast marshmallows, but I can't see her as a den mother, too liberal, why, it would be like providing no leadership at all. Besides that, at Camp Wallaby last summer I'm told that she forgot the words to "Old MacDonald Had a Farm." What we need are some truly eminent candidates.

Fulcrum — I agree. The road to prominence is through eminence.

Planari — Nö, no, K.C., I think you have that backwards, the road to eminence is through prominence.

Fulcrum — Nuts to you, C.M.

Planari — Lets ask Palsgraf, lawyers are good at distinctions like that.

Palsgraf — The road to eminence... Let's see... The road to prominence... Tell you what. I'll think about it and get back to you next week.

Planari — We have the application from a new candidate.

Palsgraf — Yes, Bernita Bly from Bennington Street. I see she didn't take physics in High School.

Planari — I hadn't noticed.

Fulcrum — I don't see how she

could help a kid who wants a merit badge in physics.

Palsgraf — Me neither.

Planari — Do they have merit badges in physics?

Palsgraf — I don't know.

Planari — Also, I called one of her references. He conceded that she couldn't tie a double sheet bend.

Palsgraf — That's pretty serious

Fulcrum — She probably wouldn't know a thermocouple if she saw one.

Planari — And her canoeing was undistinguished. She can do a J-stroke but when she tried a double cross-over, she cracked her paddle.

Palsgraf — Let's face it, they don't make 'em like they used to.

Planari — Canoe paddles?

Palsgraf — No, den mothers. I can still remember dawn coming up at old Camp Watchahatchie with all of Den 146 standing beside their bunks at Parade Rest. Ah, that Greta Geretenschneider really knew how to run a camp!

Planari — We still have the matter of having Cub meetings conflict with football practice.

Palsgraf — Football practice?

Planari — Well. There's been such a problem in finding a den mother, some of our den members are now in high school.

Palsgraf — Oh, that's right. But let's table that till our next meeting.

Planari — Well, I guess that's it. I'm off to the lab to culture some PK 10 b. What are you doing tonight, K.C.?

Fulcrum — I have to run downtown. I'm having my wine rack repaired.

Planari — P.T.?

Palsgraf — Oh, what the hell. It's only five o'clock. I think I'll go home and write a learned treatise.

by Krista Hughes

Over 33 angry law students rallied in Founders' Plaza on Tuesday, burning Steven Sample in effigy and demanding higher tuitions. The rally, organized by the Student Committee to Raise Tuition (SCRaT), was the first of several such protests planned for this semester.

Student protest against the low tuition at UB Law School had been subdued for some time, but as one student representative of SCRaT remarked, "The last straw was when we got our spring bills and the payments were no higher than they were last fall. That makes us mad."

SCRaT was organized at the beginning of September with the goal of peacefully encouraging SUNY in Albany to raise the law school's tuition by spring. If this endeavor were to fail, more vigorous rallying would be planned.

The latest wave of campaigning began immediately after students received their spring tuition bills, with the bulk of the activity being directed by

Sabotage Rocks Dean Search; Marcus Torture Techniques Elicit Confessions

by Woodward and Sternstein

Faculty members supportive of Acting Dean John Henry Schlegel have been sabotaging the search for a new law school dean, a source close to the Dean Search Committee alleged last week in an interview with *The National Opinion*.

Requesting anonymity, the source said that committee members have complained of frequent break-ins to their offices, theft of candidates' resumes, destruction of lists of nominees and intimidation of both committee members and dean candidates.

"The committee suspects that certain liberal faculty members have been engaging in these activities to thwart the search for a new dean, in an effort to keep Schlegel as permanent dean," the source said. "Those involved wish to see Schlegel become permanent dean because they do not think anyone else could possibly be more critical of traditional legal education than he."

According to one member of the committee, who also requested that his name be withheld, the saboteurs "destroyed

SCRaT, whose membership has increased from 3 in September to its current total of 25 members.

However, "a lot of people still don't know who we are," stated one of the three founding members at an impromptu press conference after the rally. "That's why we have to make a lot of noise by holding large-scale rallies and protests. Our major concern right now is to get the attention of the students, because the more people we get to join and participate, the sooner we can plan on getting our tuition hike."

When asked what they hope to accomplish by a tuition raise, the three founders were incredulous: "It's what the students want. The sad thing is that no one ever wants to get their hands dirty and do anything about it. They'll all just sit back and let the entire school pay a lot less than they have to. I want a good legal education and I want to pay for it."

An additional incentive for raising tuition is the possible securement of a permanent dean. Stated one SCRaT

member, "Other law schools have full-time deans. That's because they pay more." However, members of the Dean Search Committee have refused to comment on the extent to which higher tuitions might affect the acquisition of a permanent dean.

Another SCRaT member advised, "Look at the Gourman report. All of the schools that are ranked higher than UB — Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Albany — They all pay more than we do. In fact, the three that passed us in the report all had recent tuition hikes. That should be enough of an incentive to raise our tuition even more."

This was the spirit that reverberated throughout Tuesday's rally. A few students began gathering as early as 9:00 in the morning, but the greatest attendance was recorded around noon, "That's when Steve Sample sits down to lunch and looks out the window," said one of the rally's organizers.

The rally was essentially

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a master list of 91 candidates whom the committee planned to interview this year, and threatened the lives of the three candidates who did interview here, causing them all to withdraw their names from consideration."

Claiming that he has no interest whatsoever in becoming permanent dean, Acting Dean Schlegel denied any involvement on his part in the faculty scandal.

"Why are those Volga boat-pullers doing this for, uh, I

mean to, me," Schlegel said. "I don't even want this job anymore — it's like being a junior high school principal."

Schlegel said that students can "rest assured" that those faculty members who are found to have participated in the scandal will be "promptly sent home to their mommies."

News of the faculty's scandal, which is being dubbed 'Candidategate', follows closely on the heels of 'ExamScam', an alleged cheating scandal on the

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Woodward and Sternstein: uncovering "Candidategate" scandal.



Trubek Withdraws Name From Consideration; Search Committee Disbands, Interim Dean Sought

by Jeff H. Stern

Dean Candidate Louise Trubek has withdrawn her name from consideration for the deanship, leaving the Dean Search Committee with "no remaining viable candidates," law school administrators told *The Opinion*. In addition, University Provost William Greiner has disbanded the Committee and discontinued the search for outside candidates, the administrators said.

"We have to drop back ten, regroup, and figure out what to do next," Acting Dean John Henry Schlegel said. "We are trying to work out an interim arrangement with someone from within the law school who will take over for the next three years," Schlegel said, adding that the search for outside candidates will not be resumed for at least "another three years."

Schlegel would not comment on whether or not he would assume the three year "interim" deanship next fall, and refused to speculate as to who else within the school might be interested.

Assistant Dean of Admissions and Student Affairs Steve Wickmark said that at a meeting on March 14th, Greiner informed the Faculty that Trubek, who visited here March 3rd and 4th, had withdrawn her candidacy for the deanship. According to Wickmark, Trubek decided to withdraw because "for whatever reasons... she just didn't feel she'd be able to do... what she had in mind for the law school."

Faculty members supportive of Trubek's candidacy, however, are rumored to believe that Trubek actually wanted the position, but may have been unduly pressured to withdraw by certain University administrators.

"I'm upset and angry" over the events surrounding Trubek's withdrawal, said one

law professor, a supporter of Trubek. "I think we've lost a great opportunity."

Wickmark acknowledged that Trubek "had a lot of support from a lot of sectors."

Asked why Trubek removed herself from consideration, Schlegel initially responded that he did not know. When pressed further on the matter, however, Schlegel conceded that she had been "counseled to do so." Questioned whether or not undue pressure was exerted on Trubek to withdraw, Schlegel said only that he "could understand how someone could think that."

University Provost William Greiner could not be reached for comment, but Dr. Judith Albino, an Associate Provost, said that there "certainly was no pressure on [Trubek]" to withdraw. "I don't think any of us can say precisely why she withdrew," Albino said. After visiting here "she decided it wasn't the position she wanted at this time."

Both Wickmark and Schlegel said that Trubek's withdrawal was unconnected to the Faculty's failure to hire her husband, faculty candidate David Trubek, as professor (see related story). Wickmark noted that Trubek's withdrawal came before the Faculty ever voted on either one of their candidacies.

Wickmark expressed disappointment over Trubek's withdrawal. "We spent two years and it was just not in the cards to find the kind of dean that everybody wanted at this point, and when Louise pulled out we were left... basically with no remaining viable candidates," he said.

But Wickmark defended the work of the Search Committee. "We were looking for a very specific type of dean... and there was a finite pool of people who, number one, were interested in the school, and,

number two, the school was interested in... I mean, you had to have both."

Wickmark explained that the Committee "contacted scores of strong, viable candidates and spent time trying to persuade people to be the dean here... it wasn't like we just sat and waited for people to send us resumes. We worked pretty hard."

Wickmark said that "people

Kannar Joins Law Faculty; Second New Prof. to be Hired

by Jeff H. Stern

The law school Faculty appointed a new professor Friday, March 14th, bringing to a close its hiring agenda for this year.

George Kannar, a Harvard Law School alumnus and American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney, will join the Faculty in January, 1987, Acting Dean John Henry Schlegel said. Kannar's teaching interests include evidence, criminal procedure, constitutional law and jurisprudence.

Schlegel said Kannar is "a real neat guy... a sensible gentleman with a great deal of [United States] Supreme Court

experience." Last year, Kannar argued four cases before the nation's highest court, "one involving the two spies that got traded with [Soviet dissident Anatoly] Shcharansky," Schlegel said.

Kannar is the second new professor hired by the Faculty this semester. Last month Victor Thuronyi, a tax attorney for the U.S. Treasury Department, was appointed as tax professor commencing next fall. Originally, the Faculty had planned to hire a total of three new law professors. However, Schlegel noted that it now appears that two new appoint-

ments are "all there's going to be" this year.

Kannar, who visited the law school for interviews February 6th, was quoted in the February 26th issue of *The Opinion* as saying "traditional models of doctrinal indoctrination are usually overstated and overemphasized" in legal education.

"The Buffalo Model approach that does things in a more intellectually stimulating, interesting way is not only more fun in and of itself, but... is probably more worthwhile and probably, in the long run, a better legal education," Kannar said.

Joyce Taking One Year Leave

by Peter Scribner

UB Law Professor Ken Joyce will be taking a one year leave of absence (without pay) next year to work full-time as Research Director of the New York State Law Review Commission in Albany. Joyce has been working with the Commission part time for over a year now. Last semester, he took a sabbatical (with pay) to work there full-time, and this semester he has been spending the first part of each week in Albany.

Joyce says he will make a



Professor Ken Joyce.

Photo by Paul Hammond

permanent decision next year as to whether he will stay with the Commission or return to

UB. "It's not likely that I would want to be at the Commission for the rest of my life," he said, "but it might be fun for a while." Teaching, however, remains his first love.

"Working with the Commission is stimulating, but frustrating. Teaching is stimulating without being frustrating. You have control in the classroom, unlike working with the state legislature."

Joyce said that he would not resign from the UB faculty un-

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L. Rev. Affirmative Action Plan Elicits Enthusiasm

by Paul W. Kullman

While feelings are mixed as to whether the *Buffalo Law Review's* recent adoption of an affirmative action plan will result in any stigmatization of minorities, one thing is clear: that issue has failed to dampen the enthusiasm shared by most members of the minority and *Law Review* communities.

"I'm elated," said second-year law student Mark Pollard. "I'm feeling very good right now."

The former president of the Black Law Students Association said most people he knows are excited about the plan. "And I hear more minorities talk of participating in the competition this year."

Pollard said he doesn't think the plan will stigmatize minorities, but added that even if it should have that effect, "Stigmatism can't stop progress."

The plan, overwhelmingly adopted by the *Law Review* on Friday, February 24, provides for the creation of a special applicant pool. To be eligible for the pool, competitors must submit an anonymous personal statement. Any competitor may submit such a statement in an attempt to enter the pool. However, according to Section 19(b) of the plan, the pool is designed to ensure there will be "representation of racial minorities and economically disadvantaged or otherwise handicapped students" on *Law Review*.

Competitors' course grades

and written casenotes will still be weighted 50-50, with bids being extended to the top 10 percent of all competitors, according to the *Law Review* Editor-in-Chief Karen Hassett.

But after this initial selection, "We're going to see if the percentage of minorities who made it is representative of those who tried out or representative of the law school at large," she said. If it isn't, according to Hassett, bids will be extended to the top-rated competitors who were allowed into the special applicant pool. Such bids will be apportioned on a basis equivalent to the percentage of minority students who either entered the competition or who comprise the law student body.

Hassett said the plan is not a quota system and there shouldn't be any problems with it because it "closely tracks the admissions policy of the law school."

Third-year law student Ed Peace, a member of BLSA who acted as an unofficial liaison between members of the minority community and the *Law Review*, said: "If you look at the law school as a whole, it is assumed by a sizeable number of students that the only discretionary admittance of law students is for Legal Methods students. But this isn't true. In reality, 60 to 70 percent of students are admitted on a discretionary basis."

Peace, like Pollard, sees the plan as a positive step and said

he is "more concerned with progress than stigmas."

Sam Rodriguez, president of the Latin, Asian and Native American Law Students Association,

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...and much, much more!

Career Panel Stresses Tax Law Opportunities

by Krista Hughes

The Career Development Office continued its series of Career Panel Discussions when four local attorneys spoke on the subject of Corporate/Tax Practice on Thursday, March 13. The attorneys, all members of the UB Law School Alumni Association, spoke of their own experiences in Tax and Corporate Law, experiences which include private practice, corporate in-house counsel, and working for the government.

The first speaker was Victor Gagliardi, an estate tax attorney for the Internal Revenue Service. Gagliardi discussed the various aspects of his position in the IRS in the Estate Tax and Gift Tax Division. Among the "good points" he listed is "flexi-time," whereby he is required to work 40 hours a week, but not necessarily in 9-5 blocks. No overtime or weekend work is expected, and his job involves no trial work at all.

Day-to-day routine in the Estate and Gift Tax Division includes selecting the tax returns which will be audited. Returns are hand-selected from all of the returns submitted in the Buffalo district, which extends from Buffalo to Herkimer, New York. Selection of returns is made by senior attorneys because "not everyone classifies

to select a return for audit."

First year attorneys are generally given a file of cases from which they select a case and prepare it for court by researching the Federal and State Law, although virtually all cases are settled before going to court. "Client" contact is restricted to discussions with attorneys or trust officers of banks, rather than with the actual executors of estates who generally hire representatives.

Starting salaries with the IRS are approximately \$21,800, with regular increases and the possibility of eventually becoming a "grade 13" employee at a salary of over \$48,000. Unfortunately, according to Gagliardi, there are no openings at the present time in the Buffalo district, although there are openings in other districts within the state.

Private practice in Corporate Law was represented by Ellen Yost, an associate with the firm of Jaekle, Fleischmann & Muegel. Yost works in the Corporate and Tax Division, although all of her work is in Corporate Law. Mrs. Yost stressed the diversity of the corporate law field because it represents "everything that is left over," after Estates, Tax, and other fields of law.

Regarding the first year in corporate law practice, Yost

says that is "a little discouraging because you spend a lot of time feeling like you have to get 'up to snuff.'" Her first year with the firm involved very little client contact and a lot of document preparation in which there is a need for precision which must be learned by trial and error.

After the first year there is considerably more client contact, including a lot of time spent on the telephone. Yost has found that her particular area of practice is not very adversarial, and overtime is generally required, but the diversity of concerns makes the work very interesting. The most important requirement, Yost remarks, is to be able to "keep a lot of balls in the air" and to be "curious about a lot of things."

The third speaker on the panel was Joseph Makowski, In-House Counsel for the Computer Task Group (CTG). Makowski sees the field of corporate law as "an opportunity area." He foresees law school graduates looking to corporations as the "employers of the future" because "the shrinking of revenue bases in law firms is making law firms less attractive as vehicles by which to launch a career."

In return, corporations are finding in-house counsel to be more and more attractive be-

cause "businessmen have decided that they are not going to fund legal affairs carte blanche" and are looking more closely at cost-efficiency. Also, "lawyers provide a creative and intellectual thought process that can help drive an organization in an information-driven economy."

Functionally, Makowski's job is diverse. He essentially "helps drive deals" by putting the business people at CTG together with the business people with whom CTG deals, and helping them achieve a workable and efficient transaction. In-house counsels have a "unique opportunity" because of their proximity to do preventive law rather than curative law, and they serve as a kind of bridge between the corporation's outside counsel and the corporation itself.

Any law student who is interested in in-house counsel work, Mr. Makowski says, should be interested in business and enjoy dealing with making money. Makowski also advises that any interested person should "pick an industry" rather than a "place to work" in order to achieve maximum desirability for a company in the industry.

The final speaker on the Career Panel was a member of

UB Law School's Class of 1985, Catherine Wettlaufer, a tax attorney in private practice with Saperston, Day, Lustig, Gallick, Kirshner & Gagliardi. It is a "large regional business" which maintains "many vestiges of a small firm."

In her 7 months with the firm Wettlaufer has found that there is more client contact and court work than Mrs. Yost experienced in her first year. Wettlaufer deals with estates and trusts, securities, and taxes, and finds that she faces "many interesting challenges." She, like Yost, spends a lot of time drafting documents, which is "a painful process to learn."

The problem for starting lawyers is "not a lack of skills, but a lack of exposure, and the most important thing is not to be afraid to make mistakes. Wettlaufer advises those seeking jobs to "find a place where people are willing to teach you."

The aim of these Career Panels is to give interested students an idea of the day-to-day routine of various types of legal practices, and they strive to present a wide range of options. Future panels will deal with Banking and Financial Planning, and Labor Law. All students are invited to attend.

Help Lacking for Nontraditional Career Seekers

by Susan Clerc

Were you lured into law school with the promise that there's more to do with a law degree than practice law? Are you beginning to realize that a lifetime of eye-strain and paper-shuffling is not for you? Do you wonder what your options are? Get ready for a disappointment. Unless you have an aptitude for business or are already working in a field you want to go into after law school, your options are limited.

Most people who go into nontraditional careers work at them before or during law school and enter law school without an intention to practice. Steve Berlin, a 1984 UB graduate, runs a financial planning company he worked for before and during his law school days. Berlin stated that he didn't need a J.D. but several tax and real estate courses have

helped him in his business.

Nina Cascio, audio-visual librarian at the law library, also worked in her profession before obtaining a law degree. Law librarians are required to have an M.L.S. (Master of Library Science) but not a J.D. Cascio went to law school "more for the intellectual satisfaction" of knowing what she was looking up than out of need for a degree. However, university law libraries are beginning to demand J.D.'s for law librarian positions and they are necessary for administrative posts. A law student interested in this field could get an M.L.S. in 18 months.

Other nontraditional fields are also require additional degrees or training. Educational positions require a Ph.D. or legal experience. Jobs in accounting firms, the most popular alternative among UB

graduates, want potential partners to be C.P.A.'s and employees to have accounting degrees.

If it's too late for you to start working on another degree and you have no idea as to the kind of job you would like, the sole sources of information from the Career Development Office (CDO) are career panels and a book entitled *Nonlegal Careers for Lawyers in the Private Sector*. These can be helpful if you are interested in business because, even though an M.B.A. or undergraduate business degree is not necessary for most jobs discussed, some business background will be useful.

The problem with both the book and the panels is that the kinds of work described are neither nonlegal nor nontraditional and are unlikely to appeal to students seeking an escape from law. The majority of opportunities, both in the book and in life, are in insurance companies, banks, and accounting firms, and involve lawyer-like tasks such as negotiating contracts and advising management of legal ramifications of recent legislation. Since many law graduates enter corporations as a matter of routine and the work is merely specialized law, "nonlegal" and "nontraditional" are misnomers.

What hope exists for those who don't want to practice law

and aren't interested in business? Not much. The chief advice given at CDO is to consider the skills you have learned at law school and realize that they apply to many areas of endeavor. The skills are persuasiveness, the ability to analyze facts, and the ability to understand and translate legal terminology.

According to CDO director Audrey Koscielniak, many employers are looking for these skills, but are not aware that law students have them, so they don't advertise for law graduates. "It's up to the student," says Koscielniak, "to sell him/herself." The idea of assessing skills should sound uncomfortably familiar to those who have undergraduate majors in humanities or social sciences. It means now what it meant then: you're on your own.

If you have no experience in another profession and no degree that can be profitably combined with a J.D., there are two paths open to you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and legal publishing.

The FBI recruits on-campus and all you need is a law degree and two years undergraduate work. Should you chose to accept this mission, you will be sent to Agent school for 16 weeks in Quantico, Va. When you emerge you will be a

special agent. Don't be too impressed; to the FBI, all agents are special.

Legal publishing houses rarely come on-campus but they do sometimes use the CDO newsletter to solicit employees. Publishers are usually looking for editors or sales representatives. It isn't clear what exactly sales reps do, but editors review and dissect cases.

One last straw at which to grasp is the Career Planning Office (CPO) in Capen Hall. It's open to all university students and has advisers, books, and computer programs that might suggest more alternatives. CPO also runs on-campus interviews with a broad range of private and public organizations.

If you already know what you're going to do and have taken preparatory steps, or if you would like a career in business, what little information there is on nontraditional careers is aimed at you and might help you if you need it. But you probably don't need it.

If you have no idea about what you want to do except not practice law, there is little practical help for you although you need it. Considering the rampant job dissatisfaction in the profession and the much-proclaimed glut of lawyers in the market, the lack of information is incomprehensible.

CUNY Law School to Sponsor Summer Program in Havana, Cuba

by Alberto M. Benítez

The Inter-American Comparative Law Institute, at CUNY Law School, is sponsoring a Summer 1986 comparative law program for U.S. law students and professors at the University of Havana School of Law, Cuba.

The program is scheduled to be in Havana from June 9 to June 30. Courses to be offered

will be divided into an introduction to Cuban law, and a substantive focus on Criminal Law, Family Law, and Constitutional Law.

Total cost, which includes room, board, and roundtrip airfare from Miami, is \$700.

Program applications should be obtained from the Institute

immediately. Applications must be postmarked back to the Institute by April 11, 1986. The Institute's address is:

The Inter-American Comparative Law Institute, Inc.
c/o The Executive Committee
200-01 42nd Avenue
Bayside, New York 11361
(718) 357-7584, ext. 63

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Grade Survey Indicates Reform Needed

by Victor R. Siclari, Editor-in-Chief

On March 6th & 7th of last year, the Student Bar Association held a referendum on the H-Q*-Q-D-F grading system in effect at UB Law School. The question posed to the students was: "Are you satisfied with the current grading system?" The student response was 218 "Yes" and 158 "No," a 59-41 percentage split. While the referendum was non-binding, it did indicate a rather large feeling of discontent among the student body for the present grading system.

After the election, *The Opinion* compiled a table which listed the instructor, course and breakdown of number of grades for each class. In an effort to determine whether there has been any discernable differences from the grades given out in the fall of 1984 and fall of 1985, *The Opinion* has again tabulated the accompanying chart.

The primary purpose is not to inform the student which instructor gives out the most "H" 's (although many students will utilize the chart in this manner), but to give the students, instructors and administration alike an opportunity to evaluate one instructor in relation to other instructors and to the faculty as a whole.

Hopefully, this will provide all those concerned with some insight as to the status of our grading system and whether it effectuates its purpose.

Methodology

The accompanying table charts the instructors alphabetically, the course(s) they taught, and the grades they assigned for that class. The average was determined by correlating point scores with the letter grades. An "H" was given a value of 4, a "Q" a 3, a "D" a 2, and an "F" a 1, in order to try to attain some of the numerical precision that is available from the more traditional system based on the 4.0 scale. "Q*" 's were given a value of 3.5, "H*" 's were combined with "H" 's and "D*" 's were combined with "D" 's.

The average was determined by multiplying the number of letter grades by the point value for that grade. The scores were totalled and the average was found by dividing the total point score by the total number of grades distributed in the law class. An analysis of the averages and the method by which they are obtained indicates that the closer an average is to 4, the more "lenient," and conversely the closer to 1 the more "difficult," the instructor is as a grader. Grades which reflect a "bell curve" distribution ideally would have an average of about 3.0, since a "QW" equals a 3.0 and it is the median of the grading system. However, an examination of the actual grades given shows that the mean average for the school is 3.26.

The drawbacks in this methodology are several: it fails to include the grades of certain courses which have not yet been posted as well as grades of courses which were posted but have been taken down and are not available from the Admissions & Records Office (such as DelCotto's Tax I, Reis' Property II and Birzon's Evidence classes). Also, the assignment of numerical value to letter grades is not truly indicative of the weight given to such grades. Nevertheless, scientific certainty can never be achieved with a grading system which evaluates essay exams.

Chart compiled by Charles E. Telford & Victor R. Siclari

Instructor	Course	H	Q*	Q	D	F	Avg.
Albert	Administrative Law	11		42	5		3.10
Albert	Law & Medicine	1		9			3.10
Atleson	Problems in Labor Law		2	1			3.33
Atleson	Worker Participation & Ownership	11	6	2			3.74
Avery	Family Transactions	8		6		1	3.40
Avery	Labor Law	14		69	4		3.28
Bennett	Tax I	21		67	7		3.15
Berger	Civil Procedure	14		65	5		3.11
Berger	Research & Writing	32		52			3.38
Binder	Criminal Law	12		77			3.13
Binder	Independent Study	2					4.00
Blum	Civil Procedure	18 (1-H*)	13	50			3.31
Blum	Research & Writing	48	9	27			3.63
Carr	Criminal Procedure	21		122			3.15
Carr	Independent Study			2			3.00
DelCotto	Corporate Tax	21		31	7		3.24
Ellis	Early Amer. Constitutional History	9		11			3.45
Ewing	Criminal Law	20		76	4		3.16
Ewing	Psychology & Criminal Law	8		12			3.40
Freeman	Constitutional Law	11		78			3.12
Gerken	Issues in NY Family Law	1					4.00
Gerken	Lawyer-Client Clinic	4		2			3.67
Hager	Lawyer-Client Clinic	18		1	1		3.85
Halpern	Evidentiary Problems	10		49	2		3.13
Halpern	Independent Study			1			3.00
Headrick	Corporations	19	10	59	4		3.22
Headrick	Intro. to Policy Studies (A & B Grades)	7		3			3.70
Hyman	Introduction to Legal Methods	2	20				3.55
Joyce	Independent Study	1					4.00
Kaplan	State & Local Gov't. Law Practice	2	1	1			3.63
Katz	Criminal Law	5		56	7		2.97
Katz	Sovereignty Surv & Norm	4		6	1		3.27
Konefsky	Contracts	12		7	2	1	3.36
Konefsky	Legal Profession	8		9	1		3.39
Lamb	Judicial Process			6			3.00
Leary	Law & Cultural Pluralism	5	4	4			3.54
Leary	Public International Law	18	7	21			3.47
Lindgren	Contracts	11 (1-H*)		59	7 (1-D*)		3.05
Lindgren	Structure of Statute	9		6			3.60
Mann	Independent Study	1					4.00
Marcus	Plant Closings & Law			3			3.00
Meidinger	Property	13	9	61			3.21
Mensch	Contracts	9	11	61			3.18
Munger	Municipal Law Fundamental	12		26	3	1	3.17
Newhouse	Independent Study	1		1			3.50
Newhouse	School Law	20		47			3.30
Reis	Independent Study	1					4.00
Reis	Environmental Quality Problem	8		3	1		3.58
Rimar	Int'l Protection of Human Rights	4	1	2			3.64
Rimar	Lawyer-Client Clinic		2	1			3.33
Scales-Trent	Constitutional Law II	10		34	5		3.10
Scales-Trent	Racism & the Law	4		5	1		3.40
Schlegel	Sales & Secured Transactions (srs. only)			5			3.00
Schofield	N.Y. Practice	12		22	1		3.31
Singer	Soc. of Juvenile Justice	8		3			3.73
Spiegelman	Civil Procedure	39		45	1		3.45
Spiegelman	Research & Writing	47		38			3.55
Steinfeld	Corporations	16	16	56	1		3.26
Sullivan	N.Y. Practice	2		9	3		2.98
Swartz	Family Law	18		61	4		3.17
Swartz	Trial Technique	40		49			3.50
Zimmerman	Counseling Small Business	9		12			3.43
TOTAL GRADES 2549		694	111	1663	78	3	3.26
As a Percentage		27	4	65	3	*	

* = less than .1%

Analysis

1) Of the 2549 grades given out having H-Q*-Q-D-F values, 31.5% (805) were either as Q* or H (and H*). Last year, the analysis was based on 2872 grades and the percentage was 30%.

2) Only 3% of the grades were a D or F (less than .1% received an F). This reflects a decrease from last year's 5.4%.

3) Of the 62 instructors who posted grades as of last Wednesday (March 19) (including independent study and clinics), 38 (61%) did not issue any grade lower than a Q. Last year it was 33 out of 60 instructors (55%).

4) For the 1231 grades issued by these 38 instructors 376 (30.5%) were H's, 85 (7%) were Q*'s, 770 (62.5%) were Q's. Last year, the figures were 33%, 7% and 60%, respectively. These 38 instructors also accounted for 54% of the total number of H's, 77% of all Q*'s, and 46% of all Q's, despite issuing only 48% of the total grades for the fall semester. Last year's figures were 47%, 75%, and 48%, respectively, out of 37% of the total grades issued.

5) The remaining 24 instructors were responsible for 1318 individual grades of which 318 (24%) were H's, 26 (2%) were Q*'s, 893 (68%) were Q's, 78 (6%) were D's and 3 (.2%) were F's. Last year, there were 27 such instructors out of 60 with respective percentages of 22%, 2%, 67%, 8% and 1%. These 24 instructors also accounted for 46% of the total number of H's, 23% of Q*'s, 54% of Q's and 100% of D's and F's, but account for 52% of the total grades issued.

6) The average class size for the 38 instructors was 32 students with a grade breakdown of an average of 10 H's, 2 Q*'s, and 20 Q's, while the average class size for the other 24 instructors was 55 students of which an average of 13 H's, 1 Q*, 37 Q's, 3 D's and 1/8 F's.

7) Of the 62 instructors, 38 had an average at or above the mean of 3.26; 24 were below the mean. The averages ranged from 4.00 (mostly independent study classes of less than 3 students) to 2.97. Only two instructors had an average below the "ideal" mean 3.00, while the remaining 60 were at or above such mean. Furthermore, 20 classes (about one-third) were at or above a 3.50 average.

In comparison, last year's mean was 3.19, of which 35 instructors were at or above the mean and 25 were below. The averages ranged from 4.00 to 2.77. Only 4 instructors were below the "ideal" mean of 3.00 and the remaining 56 instructors were at or above such mean. Only 16 instructors were at or above a 3.50 average.

Commentary

Taking into account the drawbacks stated of the analysis, there are several conclusions which can be drawn based on a comparison with last year's analysis, whose methodology is consistent with this year's analysis.

First, there is an inflation in the grading from last year. The average mean has increased from 3.19 to 3.26 despite the fact that this year's analysis includes two more instructors in the survey. In addition, even though this year's average mean is *higher*, there were three more instructors *above* the mean. Furthermore, last year there were only 16 instructors at or above 3.50 while this year there are 20.

This grade inflation is also accentuated by the fewer number of D and F grades. Last year, there were 147 D's and 12 F's out of a total of 2872 grades, which translates into a percentage of 5% and .4%, respectively. This year, there are only 78 D's and 3 F's or 3% and .1%, respectively. Also, 61% of the instructors this year did not issue any grade lower than a Q while last year the figure was 55%. Alternately, last year 4 instructors were below the "ideal" mean of 3.00 while this year only 2 were below it.

Other comparisons of figures yield the same conclusion. Last year, 30% of the grades were a Q* or higher while this year that percentage has increased to 31.5%. On the other end of the spectrum, 5.4% of the grades were D or lower last year while this year the figure is 3.1%. Looking at the middle of the spectrum, one finds that 64.8% of the grades last year were Q's, while this year the figure is 65.2%.

Concededly, these figures are not conclusive since some grades are missing this year. But then again, some grades were missing last year. Also these figures will admittedly change if the rumored 20 to 40 students who cheated in Marcus' Family Law class are given D's or F's. However, this would reflect an aberration due to the special circumstances surrounding the final exam, and thus are better excluded from this analysis.

Second, there is a problem, which exists concurrently with the grade inflation, with the distribution of grades. If the H-Q*-Q-D-F grading system is supposed to reflect some sort of "bell curve," it is far from perfection. If you were to chart the figures of 27% H's, 4% Q*'s, 65% Q's, 3% D's and .1% F's, you would see something more akin to a roller coaster. Concededly, many instructors do not use the Q* grade, so perhaps this 4% should be lumped in with either the Q's or H's. However, even if this is done, the bell curve is heavy on the high side and extremely light on the low side.

Thus, the answer begs the question: Do we want a grading system which reflects a perfect bell curve? If so, then this grading system is not achieving its purpose.

On the other hand, if the grading system is designed to de-emphasize grades and allow the students to concentrate more on learning and understanding the materials, then perhaps this objective can be achieved more effectively with a Pass/Fail system. But then again, this system can suffer from the same problems which seem to exist in the present system: the average mean is too high.

This is not to say that more people should be failed, but merely points out that the standard of "excellence" can be diluted to the point of insignificance. This is especially apparent with respect to one instructor whose combined number of H's for two classes exceeded the total number of Q's and D's he gave out.

Finally, there is the problem that prospective employers have in understanding or deciphering our grading system. Too many times, students have to explain the grades on their transcript. While our system may benefit from its "uniqueness" or ability to be "innovative," these same advantages are also disadvantages.

The question remains: What are we to do? Although I have no perfect solutions, I hope that this analysis has pointed out some problems in the system which should be addressed by the administration, the faculty and students.

S.E.C. Lecture Gives Inside Info

by Victor R. Siclari

Ira Lee Sorkin, administrator of the New York regional office of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, gave some "inside information" to law students in a lecture at the UB Law School on March 7.

Sorkin, a U.S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York prior to joining the SEC, is a guest lecturer each year for Professor Roger Deitz Securities Regulations class and provides students with some insight to the functioning of one of the smallest but most important federal agencies.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has about 1,850 employees scattered in nine regional offices: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, New York City, Seattle and Arlington, Virginia. The New York office, with 10 per cent of the nation-wide staff, is a microcosm of the agency's headquarters located in Washington, D.C.

However, the New York office also has jurisdiction of almost 2,000 registered investment advisers; 2,000 registered brokerage firms (not to mention the countless registered representatives employed by these firms); and 800 mutual funds with assets of over \$100 billion; It also oversees the operation of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) and the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD—an independent self-regulatory agency established with authorization of the securities laws).

In order to control all of these entities and keep watch over all the activities, the SEC is divided into divisions, each responsible for a particular section of the securities market: general counsel, corporate finance, en-

forcement, investment management, and market regulation. However, each division cooperates with one another to create an integrated system of regulation which oversees the securities industry and provides protection to investors.

The SEC attorneys are assisted in their jobs by various specialists on the staff: examiners who examine books and records of firms to check their financial solvency and insure proper handling of customer funds; investigators who assist attorneys in enforcement; and financial analysts and accountants who review financial reports and required filing materials.

Since the agency has a limited size that must deal with an exceedingly large industry, its primary objective becomes one of deterrence. The SEC achieves this goal "by bringing those cases that will send a message out that if you're caught, you'll get punished," says Sorkin. This objective has become increasingly difficult with the larger number of securities on the market and with the great surge in international trading of domestic securities.

Sorkin sees international trading as the biggest problem the SEC will face at the turn of the century because of the difficulty in tracking down violators. This is especially so as more foreigners register on the exchanges and more American corporations register on foreign markets. In addition, the requirements and regulations on trading vary with each country, making the job of this watchdog agency even more difficult. Countries such as Hong Kong, Switzerland and Panama, with their strict privacy laws, erect additional barriers for the SEC in tracking

down violators of U.S. securities laws.

As if these problems were not enough, there is serious discussion about extending hours of trading to 24-hours-a-day, which would put the SEC on a 24-hour alert.

Sorkin discussed a number of ways with which the agency picks up information about potential offenders of the securities laws. Every day, the SEC receives telephone calls or complaint letters from the public. Sometimes it is an investor who is upset that he lost money when his stock dropped in price, but other times it can involve a broker who misrepresented to a customer that a certain company's stock would rise 10 points because it was going to be taken over by another company. The SEC also occasionally receives anonymous tips.

Other ways in which the SEC picks up information is during routine investigations or examinations of books and records and by reviewing material which is required to be filed with the agency. While the agency cannot examine or review everything, it does look for certain areas, especially financial reports, which may be altered by different methods of accounting to give the impression that a company improved from one reporting period to another.

Self-regulatory agencies such as the NYSE, AMEX and NASD, also assist the SEC in catching violators. Today's sophisticated computer monitoring systems can be programmed to red-flag any stock which has a large deviation in its price or volume. Such programs can instantaneously provide the SEC with any information disseminated by or reported by the company for the

last couple of months. The SEC then evaluates the information to see if the deviation is justified. If not, then the SEC will directly call the company to see if it is directly involved in any publicly disclosed business transactions which would cause the deviation. If the SEC feels someone is illegally trading on inside information (material nonpublic information), it has the capability of determining who is buying and selling the stock and where.

Other agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, and the U.S. Attorney's Offices also cooperate and have a close relationship with the SEC.

The process involved in prosecuting an action is multisteped. First, the SEC will open up what is called a "matter under inquiry" to see if the alleged violation is worth pursuing. This administrative investigation is analogous to a grand jury in that it is a non-public, fact-finding stage. Since the agency itself lacks the automatic subpoena power found in other federal agencies, the attorneys must go before the five SEC commissioners to request a "formal order for investigation." This request is accompanied by reasons for its need and will be granted by the commission if it is deemed valid.

Once the subpoena power is granted, the attorneys can obtain access to records of banks and other unregulated entities. They will then prepare an action memorandum to the commission which sets forth the facts, legal issues to be litigated, views of the various SEC divisions of the case, and requests authority to proceed civilly against the violators.

The attorneys will go before the commission, openly discuss the merits of the case and make a type of "cost/benefit"

analysis of the time and expense of the investigation with the probable success of the suit and its deterrent effect. A majority vote of the commissioners is needed to begin litigation. Alternatively, the SEC can offer to settle with the alleged violators and impose certain administrative sanctions.

In response to a question of the political leanings of the commissioners and how this affects the amount of enforcement which is pursued, Sorkin said: "It is not a heavily tilted Reagan-appointed commission. There are three republicans and two democrats, yet they [each of the Commissioners] have their own views on enforcement."

Sorkin seemed to disagree with the position of SEC Commissioner John Shad who maintains that the SEC does not need a larger staff since it brought more cases in the last five years with a smaller staff. On the other hand, Sorkin pointed out that the necessity of a continued presence and active involvement of the SEC in the securities industry is echoed by those whom the SEC regulates. When there was a proposal to cut back the SEC some time ago, the security industry opposed such action because the SEC gives credibility to the market and keeps it clean from the practices and people who caused the 1929 stock market crash and subsequent Depression of the 30's.

And surprisingly, the credibility of the SEC is self-supported by the absence of internal scandals involving violations of the securities laws by SEC employees. Only once did it occur that there was an unauthorized conversation about a takeover; however, it was done innocently and without the gain of any material benefit.

Racism Evident in Longmire and Goetz Cases

by Jay Lippman,
Second Year Law Student

On March 3, 1986, in Erie County Courthouse, the pessimists were proved wrong, and the cautious optimists sighed in relief. An all-white jury, comprised of four women and eight men, found a young black not guilty of any homicide charges in connection with the death of a young white man. They declared that Ronald Longmire acted in self-defense against four to six white males who barged into his room on Sunday, October 21, 1984: that they threatened to kill him and started to fight with him.

By now, this story is old news, and many may have forgotten about it. However, none of us should remove from our memories the meaning of this case with respect to justice and equality. And, by doing so, we can better understand why there were pessimists and cautious optimists.

Our attempts to comprehend begin with a distinct memory of how the media covered this tragic incident, immediately after it transpired. We vividly recall the exalting of the late Craig Allen, who was part of the intruders' group. An all-American athlete. A straight-A student. Craig Allen was everything to all people.

Why this discrepancy in treatment? To many, the reason was because of the nefarious operation of racism. "Nonsense!" exclaimed those whose who are all too willing to believe that everything is "okay" in America, and unwilling to consider reality.

And, reality reached new heights both in Buffalo and in New York City on December 22, 1984, also a Sunday. Approximately two months after Ronald Longmire attempted to defend himself, Bernhard Goetz entered a New York City subway car with a loaded pistol. Four black youths approached him and asked him for \$5.00. Goetz immediately pulled out a loaded gun and shot the four youths. As Goetz calmly proceeded to leave the subway car wherein all of this occurred, he glanced at one of his fallen victims, remarked, "You don't look so bad!", and shot this person again. This person was paralyzed for life.

Like Ronald Longmire, Bernhard Goetz claimed self-defense. Like Ronald Longmire, Bernhard Goetz employed deadly physical force. However, unlike Ronald Longmire, Bernhard Goetz was not vilified publicly, but accorded hero status.

In Buffalo, the Erie County D.A. did not hesitate to seek an indictment. In New York City,

there was not only hesitation but also refusal by Mr. Goetz's first grand jury to indict him. In a society wherein grand juries are a prosecutor's rubber stamp, such refusal was quite suspicious.

Why the disparate treatment of two individuals who both asserted the same legal claims under the same laws of the same State? Why dissimilarities when one individual used a common kitchen appliance to ward off intruders in his own domicile, and the other used a loaded pistol to

ward off four youths asking for money in a subway car?

Ronald Longmire did not approach a second one. Ronald Longmire, the young man in his room, did not know that Craig Allen had been wounded. In fact, no one knew of this fact until Craig Allen's body was discovered six hours later.

New York Law does not impose a duty on anyone in his own domicile to retreat from using deadly force in self-defense. The law says nothing about subway cars. If anything, the law sanctions the use of

such force in the home, and disclaims Bernhard Goetz's vigilantism. Yet, Bernhard Goetz was seen as a crusader for justice, a white knight, to pardon the expression. Ronald Longmire? Simply, a "nigger with a knife."

Why? The reason is simply racism. In our "just" society, we associate blacks with crime. It is more difficult to conceptualize a white person as a wrongdoer. Perhaps, this perception is based on the fact that blacks represent a majority of individuals arrested and ac-

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Annual Race Judicata Offers Chance At Trophies, Dinner at "Regular Guys"

by Jack Luzier

Are you suffering from the mid-semester blahs? Do you seem to be lacking energy, stimulation, direction? Maybe you're not sleeping well, eating well, or even thinking well? Are you feeling a little pudgy?

We are offering a healthy, social solution to these problems and many more, with the goal of sharing good times and good effort with your fellow students and professors.

That's right, it's Race Judicata time again, an annual running event held at our school and many others. This year the race will take place on Thursday, April 17 at 4 p.m.,

starting and ending at O'Brian Hall. The race will be 2.4 or 4.8 miles long depending on how far you want to go.

But the race is only part of the festivities. There will be music, refreshments, and beer after the race in the first floor lounge. The top finishers will get trophies and one lucky finisher will receive a dinner for two at Regular Guy's Cafe.

This year we are providing an added attraction of optional T-shirts for all pre-registered runners. They will cost about \$3 and those who want one must register by Tuesday, April 15. Registration forms will be outside the library during the SBA

elections or are available from Jack Luzier and Brian Bornstein.

We hope to get faculty and staff involvement by have a special award for the first place staff finisher. We know there are a lot of professors who run. Are they afraid to "let their hair down" and sweat a little with their students?

This event is a great tradition at law schools; a chance to get in shape for finals, for the summer and share a hard effort with your peers. Even if you haven't run much, you have 4 weeks to get in shape. It really doesn't take much and you'll be glad you did. See you on April 17.

LSCRRRC Director Has Energy, Commitment

Diane Dean

"I'm a middle class white woman. For a whole lot of reasons I knew at a very early age that I had a commitment to social justice. Some people find that commitment early in life, some people find it later in life. Just because you're privileged and white and middle class doesn't mean you don't have anything to offer or that you shouldn't be part of the struggle for equal justice."

"Specifically because I was privileged, I feel like I have a responsibility to give back to people who aren't. I can put myself on the line a hell of a lot more than a lot of other people and make my voice heard. And if I can be doing that then I think I should be."

"Use your background to public interest law's advantage. If I can get people to listen to what I have to say then I can get them to look at their own base values and have them think, 'Maybe I can contribute more'. I understand middle class guilt but if you've got a commitment then you've got every right to be there."

Amy Ruth Tobol, Director of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRRC) and 1983 graduate of UB Law School, has this and much more to say about commitments to public interest law, the work she does as an organizer and teacher, and women's contribution to the legal profession. She talks in streams, flowing logically from one confirmed thought to the next. It

seems to be how she expresses herself in general — a constant flow of energy, focused, determined, and decidedly optimistic.

Tobol watched William Kuntsler and Ramsey Clark in action when she worked on the Attica defense. She was a community organizer as an undergraduate. And, like many lawyers who decide to make a commitment to public interest law, she saw a law degree as something that would facilitate her work for social change.

As director of LSCRRRC, Tobol acts as an administrator, an educator, and an organizer. Her work doesn't stop at the end of those job duties, though. To keep her advocacy skills thriving she does pro bono work for the Center for Immigrants' Rights in New York City.

Tobol does a lot of shifting of hours, works most weekends, and has the opportunity to represent Salvadoran refugees in political asylum cases. Owing her love for immigration work to what Professor Kathy Rimar taught her in the Immigration Clinic at UB, Tobol sees her job as more than just an attorney representing a client on one narrow legal issue.

"A person's legal problems don't exist in a vacuum. Generally, the whole person's life is affected by one legal program: family law problems, benefits, as well as immigration."

Tobol thinks women attorneys can contribute a perspective to the legal profession which accounts for all of a

client's needs. In her opinion, women attorneys share the decision-making power with their clients more than the male attorneys she's worked with ("accounting for all stereotypes, of course"), and they are not as prone to the 'gamesmanship' of dispute resolution. That's another reason she's a lawyer — Tobol wants to bring an alternative approach to dispute resolution.

"The women I've seen are not as inclined to 'pug it out in the street,' but are more conciliatory. That doesn't mean they're giving anything up because if you've got a strong backbone and can still be conciliatory that runs in your favor in a negotiating situation. With men I've watched, there's more of the tension, more hostility, more of the fight."

As director of LSCRRRC, Tobol has visited almost 100 law schools educating students on public interest employment and on issues particular to the community in which she's speaking. This schedule often gets hectic — Tobol returned the night before the NYU Careers Symposium from Iowa and was seen the day after the symposium in Boston at the Public Interest Law Foundation Conference.

"When I plan to go visit a law school I call ahead and arrange meetings with all my contacts. In Iowa, for instance, I met with the *National Save the Farm Coalition*. They told me farmers needed help in stopping farm

foreclosures and bankruptcy hearings. Then I went to the University of Iowa Law School and told an audience of students about the legal issues facing farmers. A group of them told me they'd be willing to help the local farmers. I'll go back later to solidify the connection."

It's connections like these that keep Tobol inspired. She says she tries to motivate students for more than personal gain, saying she's found some of the most dedicated public interest law students in such far-reaching places as Booze Creek, North Carolina.

Having the opportunity to speak with a key figure in granting LSCRRRC summer internship funding, I asked what exactly she looks for when reviewing applications. She said LSCRRRC's basic criteria is a commitment to public interest law.

"Demonstrated commitment does not necessarily mean 10 years of experience. We look at life experiences, too. We look at enthusiasm, motivation. Everybody's coming from a different background. Everybody's experience can be of value."

"We don't care about Moot Court, grades, Law Review. We care about who the person is, how they are going to respond to a question on affirmative action or foreign policy, how you formulate your opinions. Fifty percent of the grants are given to first-year students and the

rest are given to people with some experience."

LSCRRRC's commitment, which Tobol thinks is achieved, is to provide hands-on experience in public interest law, establish and maintain a directory of public interest employers, and to address the issues facing minorities. She says that 50 percent of the LSCRRRC grants, a figure much larger than most other organizations, go to minority candidates.

Tobol's commitment is LSCRRRC's commitment. The 60 plus hours she puts in at work every week are all out of choice.

"I could not imagine myself doing anything other than what I'm doing. I absolutely love it. I knew when I went to LSCRRRC that I would only do certain kinds of work. I knew I was a good organizer and a good teacher and that being a good lawyer meant doing these things as well."

The kind of satisfaction I have with my work is pure, that's the only way I can describe it. I go to bed at night and I feel like I haven't made any moral choices, that I'm really doing exactly what I want to be doing. That gives me so much strength, personally."

What Tobol loves to do is what LSCRRRC was set up to do. Her tenure ends this coming August, leaving a challenge for the next director to keep up the momentum Tobol has built at LSCRRRC and seems to build wherever she goes.

C.D.O. One-to-One Program Increases Career Awareness

by Audrey Koscielniak

The Erie County Bar Association and the UB Law Alumni Association have joined the Career Development Office in sponsoring the 1986 One-to-One Counseling and Career Guidance Program. Its purpose is not only to help students explore available career options, but to increase their awareness of the realities of law practice by discussing those items with a person who experiences them daily.

One-to-One makes it possible for first, second and third-year students to spend half-a-day

observing an attorney during his/her normal routine. The student may choose the size of the firm or agency, the practice specialty of the attorney, and the type of office (government, public interest, judicial, private firm, or corporate legal department).

Each year, many students participate in One-to-One, and the evaluations submitted by them confirmed the program's value. Over 95% of the students who provided written feedback felt that the time was well spent.

"I wouldn't have missed it for anything. I would require it

for all students for their own good — helps to focus on practical aspects of legal education... This program represents a most beneficial opportunity to inject some 'real world' legal practice into law school study..." These are typical examples of the enthusiastic comments received from last year's student participants.

Attorney enthusiasm for the One-to-One Program seems to match that of the students. In the past, many attorneys have gone out of their way to ensure that the events to be observed by the visiting student are interesting and valuable. It is not uncommon for attorneys to go well beyond the one-half-day time commitment requested.

The participating attorneys have agreed to answer any questions about the particular type of practice, its prospects and demands, courses to take, etc. This might even be your opportunity to find out what an employer is looking for in a candidate, and test out questions you may want to ask in an inter-

view.

Although the program is administered by CDO, One-to-One is not a placement program. It is a career-guidance program designed to help students explore career options before making a final career decision. The best way to learn about the realities of law practice is to discuss them with someone who experiences them daily.

One-to-One is open to ALL students. We particularly encourage first, and second-year students to take advantage of this opportunity to lay the foundation for an informed career choice and employment search. We hope that each student will be able to visit two or more attorneys during the year in order to get ideas about various career alternatives.

To participate in One-to-One, CDO recommends the following steps:

1. Review the Attorney Register Categories listed in the One-to-One announcement which will be delivered to the student mailboxes and select the area of practice, type of office and

size of firm/office that you would like to observe.

2. Stop by CDO (Rm. 309), review the Attorney Profile cards, and select the attorney with whom you would like to meet. Attorney Profile cards are filed by first-ranked area of practice for that attorney.

3. Submit Attorney Profile card and Student Request Card (the yellow form dropped off in your mailbox) to CDO. CDO will then prepare a letter of introduction to the attorney. Allow 48 hours for this to be done.

4. Pick up your copy of the letter of introduction sent on your behalf, as well as a copy of the Student Guidelines and Evaluation forms.

5. Call the attorney's office and set up a mutually convenient date for your visit.

This program will be especially useful for students who want more information on alternatives available after law school. It is an excellent way to observe different types or sizes of firms and agencies, with no limit on the number of visits a person can make.

New Tax Program Offered

The Institute for Tax Studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo is accepting registrations for three courses in what is believed to be the first graduate-level tax program in Western New York.

The institute is administered by the UB School of Management and its alumni association.

The non-degree evening program, established last year, provides comprehensive tax instruction for accountants and attorneys who deal with complex tax issues and for persons interested in pursuing careers as professional tax advisors.

The Graduate Tax Certification Program offers 14 graduate-level courses on personal and business taxation. Each course is an independent unit designed to provide in-depth knowledge of a specific subject.

All courses are taught one night a week over an eight-week period by highly qualified tax practitioners drawn from

the legal and accounting professions.

Registration currently is being accepted for three courses extending from April 22 to June 12. They are: Tax Practice and Procedure, Property Transactions I and Corporate Income Tax II.

To receive certification, participants must satisfactorily complete at least nine of the 14 courses in the program. Courses also may be taken individually.

Applicants must possess an undergraduate college degree and must have completed a basic tax course or received equivalent tax training.

Tuition for each course is \$200. Participants who enroll in the certification program must also pay a \$50 registration fee.

Further information and program brochures may be obtained by contacting the Institute for Tax Studies, UB School of Management, at (716) 636-3202.

CAREER PANELS

Mark your calendar and attend our career information panels scheduled for March. ALL STUDENTS ARE INVITED. This is an excellent opportunity to find out what practicing law in these topic areas is really about. Your individual questions are especially welcomed.

LABOR LAW PRACTICE

Wednesday, March 26, 4:00 p.m., Room 109

John Collins — Union representation — Collins, Collins & DiNardo

David Farmello — Management representation — Hodgson Russ Andrews Woods & Goodyear

Mark Pearce — Attorney, NLRB

Marilyn Zahm — Administrative Law Judge, PERB (Public Employee Relations Board) and Chief Regional Mediator



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Editorials

Trubek's Withdrawal Bodes Ill For UB Law School

It seemed too good to be true . . . And it was.

For over two years we've been looking for a new dean. The Search Committee interviewed a grand total of seven candidates in that time. And just when it looked like they were actually on the verge of approving a candidate, we get clobbered with the ultimate bad news. Louise Trubek, the only candidate to have gotten this far, suddenly withdraws; the Search committee disbands; and the search grinds to a halt.

Trubek seemed to have it all. As long time Director of the Wisconsin Law School clinical program, she possessed administrative experience, respectable scholarship, and a practical orientation. From all indications she appeared interested in the deanship. She returned for a second interview, and appeared to get along well with the faculty. And then, she cryptically "withdraws".

What's going on here? The official explanation claims that she simply decided this wasn't the job for her. But supporters of Trubek claim that she was pressured out for political reasons by Provost Greiner. They say Greiner refused to wait for the law school faculty to pass on her qualifications, but rather took it upon himself to shortcut the process by calling her up and "counseling" her to withdraw. We may never know for sure where the truth lies.

What we do know is that this school will be without a permanent dean until 1990 at the earliest. At best, we'll have an "interim" caretaker from within the school until then. For the next three years, we will have a dean who will be unable to initiate any long range programs. The voice representing the law school in Capen Hall and in Albany will be that of a temporary placeholder, rather than of a permanent leader. And the whole law school community will be left in a state of uncertainty, wondering when, if ever, will we finally get a real dean?

Who will be this new interim quasi-dean? Will the interim be converted into a permanent position? Or will the outside search eventually resume? Can any outsider take our search process seriously? Most importantly, what are we looking for in a dean? A great jurisprudential scholar? A super administrator? A fundraising gladiator?

Many of these questions would have been either answered or avoided by a competent professional, and rational search process. What we got instead was one big pathetic joke.

Eliminating Late Grades

The problem is perfectly simple, yet perfectly frustrating for every single student in this school: late grades. We've been complaining about them for years. Nothing is done. Now, like a miracle of modern science, a wondrous new solution is reported to us from Albany Law School. And the bearer of this remarkable information is none other than Professor Ken Joyce, who's grading delays have earned him a rightful place in the Procrastinator's Hall of Fame.

Last semester, Joyce taught a Tax course at Albany during his sabbatical. And, astonishingly enough, he turned in his grades within one month of the final exam, the same grading time limit allegedly used here. The motivation for this miracle? Albany does not post any grades until all grades have been handed in. As Joyce himself says, "Now that's pressure!"

To which we can only add, if it works on him, it will work on anyone. We should give the Albany plan a try. Now. This semester. It is past the time that this one idiotic problem be consigned to the ash heap of history.

Letters

Growing Frustration Compounds Marcus Fiasco

Dear Acting Dean Schlegel:

I am writing in relation to what has since become a fiasco surrounding the Family Law examination given by Professor Marcus in the Fall of 1985. Although we understand the difficulty involved in a situation of this type, we feel that the Administration has not been responsive to the needs of the student body.

We are appalled by the lack of official notice pertaining to the actual claims of cheating and the continuing procedures of investigation utilized by this Administration. For months, rumors have been allowed to permeate the student body without this Administration issuing any statement notifying the students from the class that, not only are there claims of cheating, but that this Administration has been actively pursuing remedies to those claims.

The current solution settled upon by this Administration, i.e., all students who took the exam being required to sign an "I did not cheat" statement, is not only an affront to all principles of 'innocent until proven guilty,' but is unacceptable to

the student body. Forcing a student who did not cheat into signing a statement proclaiming that fact is plainly unfair. Furthermore, the burden of starting an appeal process should not lay upon the shoulders of any student who, for whatever reason, refuses to sign that statement. There are clearly serious implications in accusing each and every student and not dropping that accusation until the student signs an affidavit, especially in a school of law.

Instead of a situation where a witchhunt may prevail, we suggest that you, Ms. Marcus and the entire class meet to discuss exactly what happened during the two week, floating-exam period. As you well know, the parameters of precisely what "cheating" entails are not clear. Perhaps the standard that the Administration is using can be discussed. Additionally, perhaps the truth as to how many people are involved and maybe a better way to deal with them, may also be discussed. All students involved have a very large interest in both the

standards and procedures this Administration are using, and should have input on those matters.

Lastly, there is the problem concerning a delay of notice to those graduating seniors who happen to get a failing grade (F) in Fall semester classes. This situation goes far beyond Ms. Marcus' exams. Is it now necessary to write graduating senior on a Fall exam? This Administration should demand professors, as it does in the Spring, to have grades for third year students completed with enough time to add another class if necessary. Considering that Ms. Marcus' exams were graded almost a month ago, we request that this particular situation be remedied immediately.

I hope that we have made you aware of the concerns of the students. It is growing increasingly important for these concerns to be addressed by this Administration.

Sincerely,
 Lori Cohen
 Student Bar Association
 President

SBA Holds Student Forum Debating Honor Code Policy

Dear Acting Dean Schlegel:

As per our last conversation/correspondence, the Student Bar Association held an open student forum on the 'honor code'. Naturally, the present situation surrounding Professor Marcus' exam was used as a prime example throughout most of the evening's discussion. The students were helpful, and quite adamant concerning those students who cheat — most want those students punished now!

Much of the debate centered around the situations where students may have received/acquired prior knowledge of the content of the exam. The great majority of students present want the 'open' system present

at Buffalo to remain, and felt that instead of changing the system, the Administration should take a much quicker and stronger stance on cheating. In relation to the present situation of Professor Marcus' exam, all students at the forum agreed that the Administration should stop sitting on this particular exam, begin the proper proceedings against those students whom they think cheated, and release the rest of the grades immediately. They once again reiterated their frustrations at the lack of any clarifying information from your office, whatsoever!

As to what actually constitutes cheating, the group recognized the fact that we are all

adults and should be ultimately responsible for our own actions. Along these lines, the obligation lies with the student to remove him/herself from a situation where prior knowledge of the exam may be received; in this sense, it is the student's duty to get up and leave an area where other students are discussing the exam question. If a student does accidentally overhear some portion of an exam question, or the contents of the question, the student should then approach the professor with this knowledge, and ask if that knowledge give the student an edge. It will then be the professor's choice as to whether that student may take the exam or not. There was also the suggestion of no speaking about a floating exam during the exam period; hard to police, but at least students would know the rules.

Lastly, all agreed that there are various levels of cheating and these should be expressed in the punishments each incident receives. Clearly, those students who copied and received copies of the exam should be punished more harshly than those who accidentally overheard some content of the exam. Future suggestions included an honesty statement on all exams.

I would like to repeat the student request that the Administration go forward and start proceedings against those students it feels cheated and release all the rest of the grades — immediately. A quick solution at this point will benefit all.

Lori Cohen
 Gerard E. O'Connor
 Colleen M. Rogers

Thanks
 Lori Cohen
 SBA President

Argento Receives Pres. Endorsement

Dear Editor:

As the members of the Executive Board without a personal stake in the outcome of the upcoming Spring Elections, we feel it is our duty to inform the Student Body of the candidate we think is most suited to be President of the Student Bar Association. We have discussed the choices and have agreed to support Vicky Argento for the office of President. Based upon each candidate's talents, ability to deal with all types of people, knowledge of the organization and the law school, outside commitments, etc. we feel that Vicky Argento is by far the best candidate.

As a second year director, Vicky has shown a good ability

to understand both the problems from the perspective of a law student and from the perspective of the Administration. She has been a strong advocate of the rights of all students, and is respected by the faculty for her work with the Academic Dishonesty Investigation Procedures.

We urge you to vote for Executive Board members April 9th and 10th. Watch for debate times — come hear and question the candidates. This is your chance to make an informed choice. Once again, we are supporting Vicky, come to a debate and hear her!

Family Law Scandal: Who's Zooming Who

Kevin O'Shaughnessy

*The Dean is my shepherd;
I shall not cheat.
He maketh me take exams in
brick classrooms;
he leadeth me beside the still
water fountains
He restoreth my soul,
he leadeth me in the paths of
righteousness
for the Bar's sake.*

— Psalm 23 (revised)

I have had a provision placed in my will which ensures that my heirs (or is it legatees, I haven't taken Future Interests) will be notified of my Family Law grade. Decades from now, my illegitimate children can visit my final resting place, gaze towards the heavens (or wher-

ever they will think I have gone), and exclaim, "Father! Father! You got a 'D' in Family Law!"

Yes, I was in Family Law . . . and No, I didn't cheat. There's a flock of us stumbling around O'Brian Hall like sedated sheep; we make daily pilgrimages to Admissions and Records' "wailing wall" and walk away gradeless and unfulfilled.

It appears some students have raped the honor code and the administration is helpless. It's useless to ask students to sign affidavits stating, "I didn't cheat." While they're at it, they could ask us to sign affidavits stating, "I know nothing of Jimmy Hoffa's disappearance." Anyone who has raped the

honor code will have little trouble committing perjury (maybe they could force us to sign the affidavits in the presence of our relatives). I'm at a loss to explain how these people passed that rigorous Ethics course.

Perhaps Schlegel and Berger should put a 200 watt light bulb in a desk lamp, shine it in the eyes of each member of the Family Law class, and act out a version of "Good Dean, Bad Dean":

BERGER (holding a struggling Schlegel back): I'd like to believe your story, but my partner here . . .

SCHLEGEL: Let me at 'em! I'll rip his lungs out!

We could enlist the aid of the crypto-fascist terrorist group the "Parlor Protectors." These idiots probably get into torture. They could place each student on the rack and "obtain a confession." Hot irons, anyone?

If we're going to have a witch hunt, let's do it with style. The entire Family Law class should be taken to the swimming pool in Alumni Arena. Each student will be forced to stay underwater for ten minutes; the survivors would be declared "cheaters." The "cheaters" would be taken to the football stadium, placed on the fifty yard line, and burned at the stake.

There can be not justice here.

If an innocent student is formally accused of cheating, it's nearly impossible to prove the accusation false. The damage caused would be irreparable. The honor code rapists will get their meaningless grades and remain unpunished. The student body will probably lose the floating exam privilege. The next time you hear somebody complaining about the law school's grading system: remind them of the Family Law exam. A traditional grading system increases student competition . . . with the honor code rapists running loose in this school the rest of us would have to carry guns.

Guest Column

Affirmative Action Program Widely Supported

John Martin

The article, Law Review's Gesture A Forced Concession by Kevin O'Shaughnessy, "The Boy Mechanic," in the March 12 edition of *The Opinion* was a very irresponsible piece of journalism.

Only seven out of sixty-three *Law Review* members voted against the affirmative action amendment to the Constitution which was ultimately passed. The votes were anonymous and did not reveal whether the seven no voters were opposed to affirmative action per se or whether they were simply opposed to the particular amendment which ultimately passed. Yet O'Shaughnessy says that it was a forced concession.

He cites insiders, without identifying them or even stating whether he talked to them, for the proposition that those who were honestly for affirmative action were "a well-intentioned minority [who] would not have carried the day had the proposal not been leaked to the general public." Supposedly, "the news leak backed a number of elitists into a corner. Appearances won over convictions . . . No one wants to look like a racist." Given the ease

with which the amendment passed and the anonymity of the voting, these statements are not credible.

The proposals were shown to members of the school's minority community. I suppose this is what was referred to as a leak. It was not done as a tactical move. The person who brought the proposals to BLSA was not a proponent of any particular proposal. He just wanted to get their comments to help him decide how to vote. This seemed perfectly appropriate to me. The feedback we received was that the minorities overwhelmingly supported the proposal which we subsequently passed.

O'Shaughnessy then provided us with his evaluation of the two main proposals. The trouble was that he did not bother to get his facts correct. He stated that under the first proposal, which did not pass, "[a]pplicants defined as 'disadvantaged' would be given a maximum score for their personal statement." But the proposal stated nothing of the kind. It left the scoring to the complete discretion of a Personal Statement Committee, and explicitly stated that such factors as age, advanced degrees,

work experiences, and life experiences could be considered.

Under this proposal, race and economic class were factors which could be considered, but how the various factors would be weighed would have been up to the Personal Statement Committee each year. I think that with the current *Law Review* members administering it, it would have had an integrating effect, but the proposal did not ensure such results. How much effect it would have had, and how it would have been administered in the future are questionable.

Regarding the proposal which did pass, O'Shaughnessy listed two criticisms. The first was that it "limits the admission of 'disadvantaged' students to a small number." He is wrong.

The stated purpose of the new subsection of the Constitution is to counteract "racial and class biases in the selection process." The stated objective of the amendment is that there be "at least" approximately proportional representation. Under the amendment, if the traditional selection criteria does not effectuate the stated objective, then additional offers

will be extended in order to bring about proportionality, but in no way does the Constitution authorize reducing the number of offers made to minorities if they exceed proportionality.

Furthermore, the amendment does not refer to racial minorities as "disadvantaged"; it speaks of biases in the selection process. According to O'Shaughnessy, cynics, and he considers himself a cynic, feel that the amendment passed because it limited "the admission of 'disadvantaged' students to a small number." A little investigation would have shown him the falsity of the assumption.

I proposed and authored the amendment which passed. I argued that racial minorities deserve equal opportunity to be admitted to the *Law Review*; that the traditional selection process was biased; that the amendment should acknowledge the problem and address it directly; and that an amendment should acknowledge the problem and address it directly; and that an amendment mandating proportional representation ensures equal access to the *Law Review*. The suggestion that the motivation for the passage of the

amendment was a desire to limit the number of minorities on the *Law Review* was ridiculous.

If O'Shaughnessy had attended the debate on the proposals, he would have known that the amendment does not put a ceiling on the number of minorities who can be admitted to the *Law Review*, and he would know that by far the primary reason given by supporters of the proposal which passed was that it ensured results. If anyone wanted to limit the number of minorities on the *Law Review*, a doubtful proposition in my mind, it would not have made sense for such a person to vote for the amendment; a vote against the amendment or an abstention would have been expected.

The second drawback O'Shaughnessy sees in the amendment is that "a stigma is placed upon those admitted." This was a concern. I think Ed Peace, a member of BLSA, addressed it best. He said that society stigmatizes blacks and other racial minorities, and it is something with which they must deal; the stigma would exist under any affirmative ac-

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The Public Sector

35 Students Attend NYU Public Interest Symposium

Diane Dean

At least 35 UB students attended the 1986 New York University Public Interest Careers Symposium in New York City recently. Employers seeking students who are interested in public interest legal careers attended and conducted both formal and informal interviews with students.

Students who attended the Symposium commented on their experiences. Jo Ann Harri, a third year student, said the Symposium was very useful.

"The Symposium gave me the opportunity to get my foot in the door." I analogize the whole experience to the job of a vacuum cleaner salesman. Throw the dirt on the rug and then explain why your product is the only one capable of cleaning it up. If ever a law student's ability to argue was called into service, it was during the informal interviews."

While many law students had some pre-arranged interviews with specific employers, they

often took the initiative to talk their way into formal interviews. Arriving on Thursday gave some the edge on getting more formal interviews. But the informal interviews were just as helpful in many instances.

Kathleen Lynch, another third year student, said she was offered a second interview after sitting to chat informally. Second year student Marcy Cohen met the Supervising Administrative Law Judge for the New York State Department of Social Services who asked for a copy of her independent study paper on Medicaid Reimbursements for senior citizens. This rapport may easily translate into a job offer upon graduation in 1987.

Students who attended had some suggestions for those who did not attend the Symposium. Lynch said not to be discouraged if you do not get formal interviews.

"The employers have a wide

range of students to choose from so they often can't pick UB students. I strongly encourage people to use the informal interview process. They can work to your advantage if you are willing to take the time to sit down and talk."

Jay Lippman, a second year student, suggests you come prepared with resumes, writing samples and personal statements in hand to distribute.

Harri adds, "Be prepared. Review material on the employer beforehand. Ask questions. Act interested. And, most importantly, be as 'up' as possible the day of the Symposium. YOU MUST ASSERT YOURSELF in order to get anything out of the Symposium."

First year student Lisa Scarangella said being a first year student who has never had an interview for a legal position, an interview in New York was helpful. She said, "My interview with the D.A. was unexpectedly unpressured, relaxed,

and even enjoyable. As a first year student, it was my first interview for a legal position. It was probably a very unpressured and positive way to begin getting used to interviewing and even if I don't get a job offer, I will still be glad I went."

Of course, for many the weekend was a trip home. But to all the students with whom I spoke the Symposium offered enough exposure to employers to make it worthwhile to attend despite the travel, the lack of informal interviews, and the confusion seemingly inherent in NYU's planning of the event.

"It was helpful finding out more about the likelihood that an employer was seeking '86 graduates," said Kathleen Lynch.

For instance, before the Symposium the Department of Health and Human Services could not arrange formal interviews because they did not. At the Symposium, however, they began taking resumes for

six positions for '86 graduates.

"It was a good opportunity to meet employers I wouldn't have met otherwise," said Lori Cohen.

"It provided me with alternatives of which I had previously been unaware," said Jay Lippman.

"It let me see who considers themselves public interest employers these days and what opportunities they're offering," said Marcy Cohen.

All of us who spoke with employers came away with a very real sense that UB students impressed them. Lisa Tessler, the NYU organizer of the event, said UB had more pre-arranged interviews than most other law schools. During informal discussions employers told those of us attending that UB students showed a commitment to public interest on their resumes and in conversations.

Law Review

ation, said that while some may see the plan as stigmatizing minorities, he doesn't feel that way. "I also don't think the *Law Review* will suffer. I think it will be enhanced."

And so do most members of the *Law Review*. Forty-one members voted for the plan while only seven opposed. Fifteen others abstained.

"We all felt there were a lot of flaws in our selection procedure because certain people who were qualified were falling through the cracks and not being picked up," Hassett said.

"Our system has shown to be biased and we needed to do something to correct this," said John Martin, author of the plan. Martin cited "White middle-class language biases" and "the educational disadvantages our society places on [minority] groups" as the motivating factors which led to the need for an affirmative action plan.

Martin then pointed out that there have been no minority members of the *Law Review* in approximately 35 years.

Peace called the plan "a courageous step that need not stigmatize" minorities. "But if it does, I think it's a good step because it becomes a self-liquidating plan."

That is, Peace said, once the *Law Review* becomes more representative of the student body, with different members looking for different things in prospective members, the need for the plan will diminish.

"Some minorities don't want any help from the system," Peace said. "They want to make

it on their own merits. But merit is a vague quality. Most law students merit inclusion on the *Law Review*. This plan broadens the standards of the *Law Review*. It doesn't lower them."

Pollard agreed, and added, "I really have to commend *Law Review* for their efforts and initiative. At least they're conceding something and are showing some concern for minority students in the school."

"From my perspective, it's a start and it's positive," said

Rodriguez. "Everything's not perfect but it's a step in the right direction. In society, some things like this are needed because it's not a colorblind society and everyone doesn't start from square one."

"We're all concerned with quality," Rodriguez continued. "and while some people may see the plan as stigmatizing, I don't feel that way and I don't think *Law Review* will suffer. I think it will be enhanced because there will be people with different backgrounds on it."

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Guest Column

tion program, and that even if there was not an affirmative action program, people would assume that there was one if a black person qualified for the *Law Review*. Inasmuch as the stigma is unavoidable, he said that society should guarantee results, and he will deal with the stigma.

Furthermore, I do not think that the underlying rationale of

the amendment stigmatizes minorities; the amendment is critical of white middle class biases. The language is clear that we do not believe that we are doing any favors for minorities. They are just as deserving of their positions on the *Law Review* as anyone else.

O'Shaughnessy concludes that "[s]ome people fought hard for this opportunity. It

must not be wasted." Actually, this year there was not much debate about whether we should do something to remedy the problem; the debate was mostly about what should be done.

It is unfortunate that O'Shaughnessy suggested that a minority of the *Law Review* members forced the amendment on the majority, and that

there is a desire to limit the number of minority members on the *Law Review*. Six times as many members voted for the amendment as against it. The *Law Review* encourages minority law students to compete for positions; you will be welcome on the *Law Review*, and we will try to help you to have a positive experience.

Finally, I would like to say that

in the same edition of *The Opinion*, Paul Kullman did a credible job of reporting the story. He made some quotes that I think are actually paraphrases, but he managed to report the substance of the amendment and of his interview with Karen Hassett and me essentially correctly. I thank him for it and wish that Kevin O'Shaughnessy had exercised some of the same care.

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Joyce Leave

less he could get a tenured position at Albany Law School. He taught a tax course at Albany last semester, and plans on teaching there part-time next year.

The Law Revision Commission is a non-partisan organization that researches current ambiguities and conflicts in New York statutes and recommends changes to the legislature.

"I feel a real pull to see through some of the things that have already been started at the Commission, and even more so to start up some other thing." He also said that it was interesting

to research the different approaches other states use to problems currently facing New York.

Professor Joyce also has a notorious reputation for handing in grades extremely late. The scores for his Fall 1984 Tax I class, for example, were not posted until October of 1985. When asked if his Albany students from last semester have received their grades yet, he laughed and admitted that they had.

"Although it may be against my interest to report this, Albany has a different system for

making sure all grades get handed in on time. They have the same grading time limit as here, four weeks, but rather than posting grades separately for each class, they don't post any grades until all the grades are handed in. Can you imagine if all the grades in the school are being held up by one professor? Now that's pressure!"

Joyce promised that he would finish grading the final exams for his current Gratuitous Transfers class on time. This class is being taken by a majority of this year's graduating seniors. Since he will have

less than three weeks to grade over 160 final exams, he plans to use short answer objective questions for as much as two

thirds of the final exam. As he sees it now, the rest of the test will include only one essay question.

continued from page 3

Correction

In the last issue of *The Opinion*, a labor conference on April 12 was announced. That conference has been postponed, due to the unavailability of several speakers on that day. Instead, there will be a smaller program on Tuesday, April 15 at 3:30 p.m., featuring Patricia Maria Fernandez-Kelly, an expert on the Maquiladora program.

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Pink Flamingo Not Subtle; Diverse Crowd A Bonus

**The Pink Flamingo
Allen St. (near Mariner)
Buffalo, NY**

by Kevin O'Shaughnessy

The man in the Celtics jacket was selling something in the bathroom. There was a wad of bills in his hand. He had customers waiting in the stall... one of them a woman. The Celtics fan mocked the urinator, "What's the matter ain't you ever seen a girl in a guys room before?" He concluded his business by declaring "No one saw nothin'". The Pink Flamingo is not a subtle place.

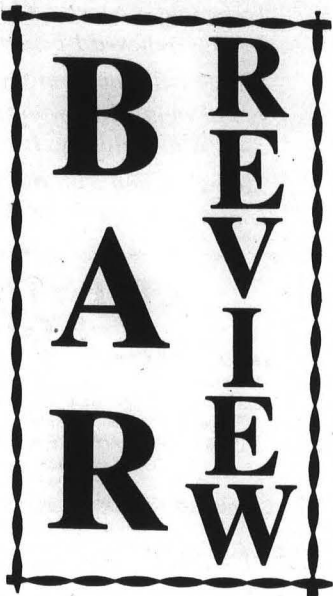
The outside walls and sidewalk are painted bright white with slashes of neon pink and blue. The bar area is long and thin, a small "dining room" to right of the entrance completes the Pink Flamingo's L shape. Serious bonus points were awarded for the presence of a pool table, bowling machine, and video trivia game (my favorite). No dance floor, no flashy lights, and no pretentiousness... this is a place to drink.

Draft beer was the order of the evening for my research assistants and I. The Flamingo offers Old Vienna, Lowenbrau

good selection of bottled beer and also a grill which serves sandwiches and other bar foods (we weren't hungry so you'll have to sample the food... we were told it's pretty good).

The sound booth plays an excellent blend of oldies and new wave music. The DJ plays music not often heard in bars (early Elvis rockabilly, The Olympics "Western Movies", the sound booth exhibits a Mr. Ed album... a sure candidate for David Letterman's record collection). There was no sign of any Leonard Nimoy albums or his hit 45, "Highly Illogical".

The best part about the Pink Flamingo is the crowd: it's diverse (one of my research assistants recommended the adjective "eclectic", but that sounds too much like a waterbed sale). The Friday night crowd consisted of college students, neighborhood regulars and suburban new wave "wannabe's" a.k.a. "mall busters" (their outrageous dress is used to rebel against their parents' values, their inadequate weekly



(light and dark), and Genesee Beer (not Cream Ale a.k.a. Green Death). Pitchers of Genesee were reasonably priced (for the Elmwood and Allen area) at \$3.75. There's a



The Pink Flamingo.

Photo by Paul Hammond

allowances, and their lack of unlimited credit).

The lack of a dance floor prevents the usual split between drinkers and dancers. The Pink Flamingo (the name is an homage to the traditional lawn orna-

ment found in the Buffalo suburb of Cheektowaga) is a great place to have a few beers, people watch, or meet some of the crowd. Just make sure you "don't see nothin'" when you're using the bathrooms.

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Cincinnati Law School Takes Mugel Tax Title

by Rita Gylis

On Saturday afternoon, March 8, the University of Cincinnati Law School emerged victorious over Syracuse University College of Law in the final round of the thirteenth annual Albert R. Mugel Tax Moot Court Competition. The competition was established and is hosted by the University of Buffalo Law School and is named after one of its professors, who is also a senior partner in the Buffalo law firm of Jaeckle, Fleischmann and Mugel.

Seventeen teams competed in the preliminary rounds on Thursday and Friday, March 6 and 7. The 13 law schools that sent teams were the University of Buffalo (two teams), University of Cincinnati (2), Albany (2), John Marshall, American University, Syracuse University, University of Toledo (2), University of Pittsburgh, Emory University, University of Dayton, University of Baltimore, Western New England, and Ohio Northern.

The University of Buffalo's one team consisted of Ann

Baker and Brenda Bland, and the other team of Maria LoTempio, David Mineo and Randy Andreozzi.

The four teams to enter the semi-finals were from Syracuse, Emory, Toledo and Cincinnati. These teams were selected based on the brief and oral presentation scores. There were no quarter-finals this year.

In the final round, the team from Syracuse University was respondent arguing off-brief against University of Cincinnati, petitioner arguing on-brief. The two teams argued before a distinguished panel of five judges: namesake of the competition and University of Buffalo Law Professor Albert Mugel; University of Buffalo Law Professor Louis A. Del Cotto; Chief Judge John Pajak; Special Trial Judge for U.S. Tax Court, Washington, D.C.; Agatha Vorsangu, IRS Regional Counsel, New York City; and John White, IRS District Counsel, Buffalo.

The problem, written by University of Buffalo Law Professor Kenneth Joyce, involved IRC

§1221, *Corn Products*, and *Windle*. This section and these cases involve the definition of a capital asset. The problem dealt with whether stock purchased by a president of a corporation constitutes property held for trade or business, or for investment purposes.

Awards for the competition were given out Saturday night at a banquet held at the Holiday Inn on Niagara Falls Boulevard, Amherst. Best Brief went to Emory University. The second Best Brief award went to two teams which tied, namely the winning team from the University of Cincinnati and the University of Toledo. Winning the award for Best Oralist was Mariann Yevin, University of Cincinnati; Second Best Oralist was Andrew Tracy, Syracuse University; Third Best Oralist was Lynne Chevres, Emory University.

For anyone who missed the final round on Saturday, it was videotaped and can be viewed in the A.V. Department on the fifth floor of the library.

The Opinion schedule for the 1986 Spring Semester is as follows:

REVISED

Issue	Copy Deadline*	Layout†	Date of Publication
27:1	Mon., 4/14	Thurs., 4/17	Wed., 4/23

LOOK FOR SBA ELECTION SUPPLEMENT MON., 4/7

OPINION ELECTIONS THURS. 4/10 AT 5 P.M. — ROOM 724.

*Deadline is 12:00 noon.

†Layout will be in The Opinion office, Room 724 O'Brian at 5:00 p.m.

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Raise

Don't say hello when you
see me
Don't give me your cheap
smiles you Bitch
and Please
don't ask me how I've been
as if you cared
When you know that if you
saw me
in a ditch by the side of
the road
Dying
you'd only pass by and
pretend not to hear my cries

And if I Died today
by tomorrow you'd have
forgotten my name
(Though I'm sure that if
someone mentioned me
you'd say how sorry you were
And who could doubt it
because you're such a
Nice Person)
But I'm not
So Don't say hello
and Don't ask how
I've been

An Anthology of Hate

Poems by Tommy Dee
and Frank Cee

Fade

While embarrassment is an option
It's a little late to be ashamed.
Being the case, I will welcome all blame.
The failing grade has inconspicuously passed the test
Though the room is clean some can see the well disguised mess
For what is most serious is often spoken in jest
When laughter was heard I wondered why?
I was told the truth, which was a lie,
Feeling relieved I began to sigh!
Barely noticeable, in fact obscured
It was quite clear while once a blur.
Still, who can know for sure.
Sitting around with others viewing a game
Claiming to know me they did not know my name.

Stop all your laughing
and give in to Despair
Your so-called Friends will
do you no good
When you're Dying
Show God your transcript
when he sends you to Hell

Tell Him what a Good Boy
you've been all your life
Hurting others every inch
of the way
Reveling in your achieve-
ments — your Friends,
your Job

Looking in the mirror and
falling in love
feeling so healthy

As your Soul Rotted away
in anticipation of the flesh
doing the same

ATTENTION ALL LAW STUDENTS!

THE ADVOCATE (yearbook) is now on sale in front of the Law Library.
Only \$12.50 and chock full of photos of 1st, 2nd & 3rd year students.
There is still time left to submit CANDIDS. Drop off pictures from Spring Break at
724 O'Brian in an envelope with your name and return address by Wed., April 9.
CONTEST FOR COVER DESIGN — Submit photos, sketches or drawings
(Color or Black & White) by Friday, March 28.
Winner will receive a free yearbook.
Seniors must return all photos to Serendipity, 2258 Genesee St., Buffalo, NY
14211 or you will be charged and not receive your composite.

Longmire

cused of crimes. Note that this
fact does not encompass convic-
tions.

Yet, we are all too willing to
ascribe guilt to the black per-
son, merely because of race,
Black individuals are faceless
and identified with violence.
Hence, the Buffalo media's lack
of any attention to Ronald
Longmire as a person until well
into a trial which occurred al-
most a year and one-half after
the subject incident.

Very few cared about Ronald
Longmire as a person from the

outset. Very few cared that Bern-
hard Goetz paralyzed Darry
Cabey for life. The focus was on
poor Craig Allen and Bernhard
Goetz. They were under siege
by one of them!

These evil attitudes clearly
evidence our according higher
values to the life a white person
than that of a black person. Ra-
cism was indeed at work, at
least during the aftermath im-
mediately succeeding the re-
spective events.

Because of these prevalent
perceptions, one can clearly un-

derstand why many were
doubtful about Ronald Long-
mire receiving a fair trial,
let alone an acquittal. Perhaps
the *Spectrum's* February 3,
1986 cartoon, which portrayed
Ronald as a piece of meat to be
fed to a jury of hungry animals,
went too far. It certainly did not
express any confidence in the
fairness of the jury or in the
Hon. Julien Kubiniec, the trial
judge, or in Paul Cleary,
Ronald's attorney. But, the
drawing reflected a justifiable
lack of hope that Ronald

Longmire or any black could be
accorded the equal protection
of the laws.

Fortunately, the outcome
gave rise to a renewed hope.
The jury and judge both worked
as diligently as possible to
achieve fairness. Ronald, Paul
Cleary, and their student-sup-
port group fought to present
the best case possible and to
strive for a just result. And, ju-
stice prevailed. The pessimists
and cautious optimists were
proven wrong.

But, they were proven wrong

for now. Racism still rears its
ugly head in America. We con-
tinue to read about and hear of
racial strife, for example, in
Philadelphia. Apartheid resigns
in our own back-yard! This
might, in fact, explain why
Bernhard Goetz stands unin-
dicted for his very questionable
use of deadly force. Until we ob-
literate completely racial pre-
judice, the doubts will persist
whether justice is truly color
blind, let along completely
blind.

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FEBRUARY, 1983			FEBRUARY, 1984			Change In%
Took	Passed	%	Took	Passed	%	
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SBA Gives Funds To Law Parents

by Peter Scribner

The Student Bar Association has agreed to provide \$200 in funding for the newly revived Parent Law Student Association. Linda Crovella, President of the organization, requested the funding at the March 19 SBA meeting. The money will be used to help pay for a Pot Luck Dinner planned for April 13, for photocopying material to be sent out to new students this summer along with other orientation information, and for supplying the organization's office in Room 604. This office is apparently used by law students who are parents of infants and need a place to attend to child care needs while at

school.

Also at the March 18 meeting, the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) asked for funding to help defray the cost of seven members attending a national conference in New York City. Although the group requested more, the SBA approved the standard \$75 given to student groups attending conferences.

At the SBA meeting on March 12, John Williams requested that the SBA buy an advertisement page in the new law school year book, *the Advocate*. As of that date, the Graduate Student Association had bought a half page ad for \$125, and the Undergraduate Student



Parents Law Association.

Photo by Paul Hammond

Association was considering doing the same. SBA voted to buy a full page ad for \$200. This money will be in addition to yearbook funding already authorized by SBA. The comments at the meeting were that since this was the first law

school yearbook in some time, the SBA ought to do what it could to insure its success.

Following the above expenditures of March 12 and March 19, the SBA still has about \$550 in unallocated funds to last the rest of the year.

Federalists To Sponsor Debate

On April 10, 1986 the Buffalo Federalist Society will host a debate between Henry Holzer, professor at Brooklyn Law School, and Harvey Grossman, attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union in Chicago. Professor Holzer and Mr. Grossman were opposing counsel in the case of Walter Polovchak, the Soviet boy whose parents sought to take him back to the Soviet Union in 1980. The debate will take place at 3:30 p.m. in the law school's moot court room, first floor O'Brian Hall, on the Amherst Campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

This will be the first confrontation outside the courtroom between these attorneys and, therefore, the first opportunity for the press and public to confront the important issues raised by the Polovchak case in this forum. It will also provide insight into one of the more curious aspects of the case - the involvement of the ACLU, commonly a defender of juvenile rights, on the side of the parents. The debate will be moderated by SUNY - Buffalo law professor Charles P. Ewing, whose experience includes juvenile rights issues.

Speakers To Talk on Can-Am Issues

A speakers' forum sponsored by the Law School Project on Canadian-American Legal Issues will feature the lawyers who represented Canada and the United States before the International Court of Justice in the Gulf of Maine Dispute. The 1984 decision by a Special Chamber of the International Court of Justice established the maritime boundary between the two nations in the rich fishing grounds of the Gulf of Maine

— Georges Bank area.

Blair Hankey, former deputy agent and counsel for Canada at the World Court, is now Deputy Director - U.S. Trade and Economic Relations Division, Canadian Department of External Affairs. He holds a law degree from Oxford University and an L.L.M. from Columbia University. Hankey, as Legal Advisor to the Office of Negotiations of Maritime Boundaries and Resources, was involved in

boundary issues for many years before he went to the World Court to argue the Gulf of Maine Case.

Davis Robinson, a partner in the San Francisco law firm of Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro, was a legal advisor to the United States Department of State and counsel for the United States at the World Court. He is co-author with David Colson of "Some Per-

spectives on Adjudication Before the World Court: The Gulf of Maine Case." (*Am. J. Int'l Law*, July 1985).

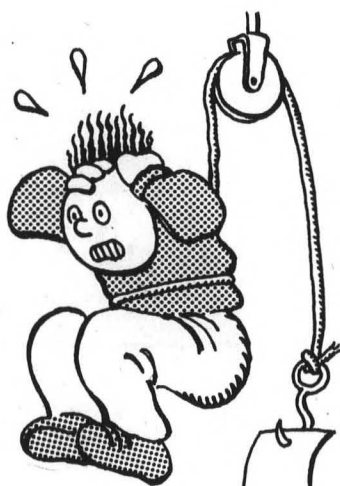
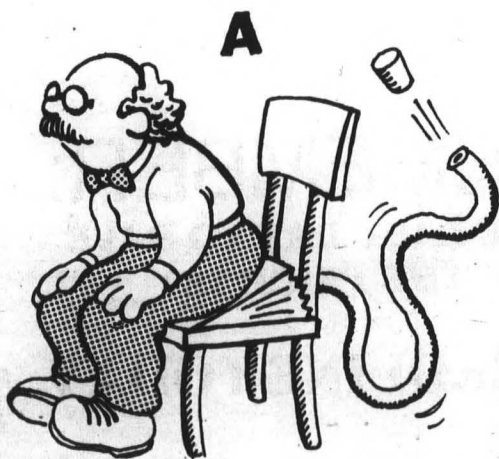
The forum is open to the public and will be held on Wednesday, April 9 at 4:00 p.m. in the Law School Faculty Lounge, 545 O'Brian Hall. It is being supported by the Sea Grant Law Program and the Environmental Law Society.

REASONABLEMAN!

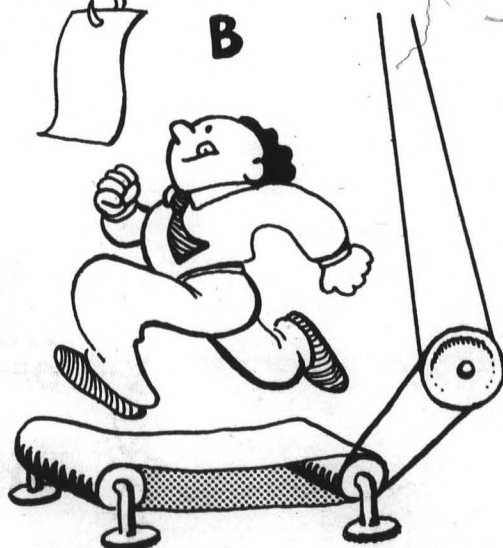
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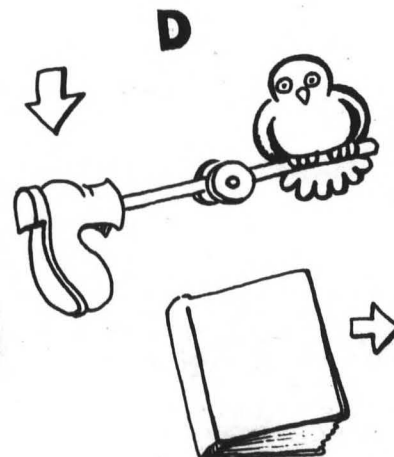
DEAN CANDIDATE SITS IN WAITING ROOM CHAIR, COMpressing BELLOWS AND POPPING CORK. NOISE SCARES FRAZZLED FIRST YEAR STUDENT, WHO LEAPS, LOWERING LONG-AWAITED FAMILY LAW GRADES.



ANXIOUS STUDENT RUNS TOWARD GRADES, ACTIVATING TREADMILL. PULLEY SYSTEM TURNS VALVE, RELEASING RAIN-WATER FROM SEVENTH FLOOR OF LIBRARY.



PARCHED NEW YORK PRACTICE STUDENT LEAPS FOR GLASS OF WATER. MOTION SCARES PIGEON, WHO FLIES AWAY, RELEASING BOOT, WHICH KICKS GOURMAN REPORT OUT OF THE PICTURE.



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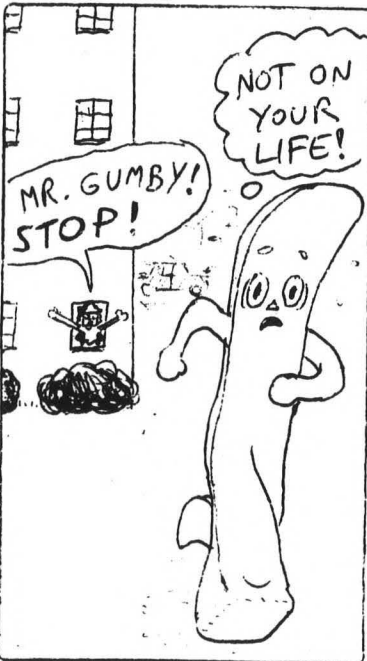
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Law School Moves

continued from page 2

every time a music student is car bombed, who gets blamed? We do! Well, just see who has the last laugh now. Today, O'Brian; Tomorrow, Nicaragua!"

No plans for the immediate use of the soon-to-be former law school building were released as of yet by University officials, but one official in the Office of Squeezing Students In Where We Can Fit Them said that the freeing up of O'Brian classrooms will ease the campus-wide shortage of large,

profitable lecture halls. And an unidentified source at the Office of Student Life And Fun Things To Do voiced hope that the Sears Law Library would be turned into a new Student Center. "Sure beats trying to build one, which we probably will never get around to doing anyway."

While the Trustees have not yet approved the exact location of the new school, Nathan Bigapel, Chairbeing of the Downtown Location Committee, expects the site will be

somewhere between Broadway and Washington Square Park in the East Village.

When asked if he had perhaps somehow made a terrible miscalculation, that when the Trustees said to move the school downtown, they meant downtown Buffalo, Bigaple, a renowned Rangers fan, snorted, "What the hell you talkin' about? Everybody knows there's only one Downtown! Besides, think of all the commuting time this'll save for most of your students..."

SCRaT Scorches

continued from page 2

peaceful. Speakers were enthusiastically received and students frequently broke into strains of "We Shall Overcome" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The peace was temporarily disturbed when an ill-made Malotov cocktail was hurled into the crowd, although no one was injured when the bottle of Gator-aid stuffed with a lit tuition bill failed to explode.

Members of SCRaT indicate that a SCRaT splinter group has claimed responsibility, and Amherst Public Safety have an unnamed first-year student in custody for the attempted bombing. The group claiming responsibility is "Tuition: KIWI," or "Tuition: Keep It Where It Is," which broke off from SCRaT because of ideological differences. Although Tuition: KIWI is ada-

manly opposed to any lowering of tuition, they do not agree with the \$2000 a semester raise that SCRaT is proposing.

Although the SCRaT protestors themselves were orderly and well-contained, it was expected that some of the more enthusiastic students might take some drastic measures on their own. One SCRaT member handcuffed himself to the law library's newly installed Anti-Theft Device. Another established a temporary residency at the Baldy Walkway and Satellite and has gone on an eating spree. When asked why, he replied, "Fasting just sounded too nasty. At least this way I can protest and still eat."

The leaders of SCRaT claim that they have "just begun to fight." Now that the weather is

improving, they indicate, the University will be hearing a lot from SCRaT. Planned protests include a sit-down strike which is scheduled for Thursday, March 27. SCRaT requests that at 12:00 noon on that day all students take part in the protest by stopping what they are doing at sitting down on the floor.

"We want to look into halls and classrooms, and even the library, and see every student standing up for their rights by sitting down for a good cause. It is actions like this," said SCRaT leaders, "that will make the administration take notice. Right now we're hoping for a personal audience with Steven Sample. If we can get him on our side we should have no trouble getting Albany to give us the tuition hike we deserve."

Personals

Now Rue Rue has the chicken poxy
Before it was the flu
I think she's quite foxy
And I love her too.

Single white male, mid-20's, seeking neurotic, vindictive bitch for sick, exploitative relationship. Marriage a possibility.

First year law student seeks serious relationship with Rusky female. Must not be too itchy and should have nice stereo, like Marabou chocolate, and be extremely flaky. Send sloozy photo to Preppy's box.

Karen U.
You work too damn hard! Let's go dance!
You know who.

Nora.
Nice tan

Grat Trans admirers.

Will the obnoxious people in Grat Trans PLEASE SHUT UP

Signed,
Unconcerned Students

Sabotage

continued from page 2

part of students in Professor Isabel Marcus' Family Law course (see related stories).

According to some reliable reports, students who took Marcus' exam last semester are being detained in 'Room 101' of O'Brian Hall, where they are being brutally tortured by Marcus, in an attempt to extract confessions from those who al-

legedly cheated.

Three students were reportedly executed after they confessed their guilt, while many others have been reduced to mere vegetables by the systematic torture.

"I won't rest until they're all dead," Marcus was overheard as saying.

FREE PERSONALS FREE ARE HERE!

Each issue you can have your own message printed in *The Opinion*. Submit this tear sheet to Room 724 O'Brian by Monday, April 14 at 12:00 noon.

Message: _____

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